The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 196.

WASHINGTON.

ll for the Removal of the Tariff from Tea and Coffee Passed in the House.

nsuccessful Attempt to Place Coal and Salt on the Free List.

onkling to the Front in Opposition to the Sumner Resolution.

ysterious Hints and Solemn Predictions Concerning a Senatorial Cabal.

arles Hale's Nomination as Assistant Secretary of State Confirmed by the Senate.

he Ways and Means Committee Decide Against the Removal of the Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CORRUPTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—According to members of the New Orleans Investigating Committee, upon the formal statement submitted to them by Governor Warmoth, asking definite charges against Collector Casey and others, they took evidence to test Warmoth's statement, the result of which tended to show that $50,000 had been placed in the hands of Casey by the Levee Market Company to secure the passage of a bill for that company through the Legislature. The bill was passed, but the Governor vetoed it. Those who had furnished the money to Casey thereupon demanded its return, and the demand was complied with. According to the evidence, both Casey and Deputy Collector Herwig were interested in the scheme.

THE INCOME TAX.

On account of the agitation of the question of abolishing the income tax the Internal Revenue Bureau has suspended the issuing of the usual printed forms to Collectors until the present time. To-day, however, upon ascertaining that the majority of the Ways and Means had decided to make an adverse report upon the bill to abolish this tax now before them, the Commissioner issued the blanks and instructions to be forwarded at once to Collectors. The Committee on Ways and Means had previously determined to recommend the abolition of this tax positively, but the taxes of revenue from coffee and tea prevented such action.

TARIFF BILL.

The Committee is going forward to prepare a full Tariff bill, and the intention now is to provide for a duty both on tea and coffee, and then let the House decide between a proportionate reduction of the entire list and total abolition of the duties on a few principal articles.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, to-day moved to suspend the rules and take the tea and coffee bill out of the Committee of the Whole and press it. This was done. The vote on the question was much divided. Most of the Protectionists and many Revenue Reformers voted in the affirmative, though a number of the latter do not like the shape in which it comes. The action which may be expected from the Senate is indicated by the fact that a bill of exactly similar character was sent to the Senate from the House, nearly a year ago, where it has slept ever since.

TERRITORIAL SCHEME.

Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, is working busily to gain support for his plan of consolidating the Territories into States, or with States already existing. He proposes to unite Colorado with Wyoming, Dakota with Nebraska, Utah with Nevada, Washington with Oregon, and Arizona with California. He proposes to leave New Mexico as a Territory and Alaska as a Province.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The two members of the Senate Committee who voted in favor of admitting Abbott, were Messrs. Carpenter and Rice, and not Morton, as reported.

THE ARMS SALES.

In discussing the legality of the sales of arms made under the act of July, 1868, which applied to old, damaged or unsuitable ordnance stores, the following paragraph has been called out from Gen Dyer's letter to the Secretary of War, which the latter enclosed to Remington in December last, with the official seal of the Department attached:

"In reply to your question as to quality of artillery material sold by the Department, I must answer that all material sold as good for service, was considered as such and fit to be used at once. It was designated in the inventory books of the arsenals as such, and was considered good for service by the several commanders. It was regarded as fitted to be delivered to our own troops for use. The cartridges sold had been duly inspected before being received by the United States, and were considered when sold as good for use and for distribution to our own troops."

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The New York Custom House Investigation Committee will not meet until Monday next.

DESIRE A HEARING.

Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler, and Kershaw, of South Carolina, have reached Washington, to ask a hearing before the Ku-Klux Committee, to defend themselves against the charge made in the Senate, that they were in active sympathy with the Ku-Klux in that State.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revnue appointments were made to-day: Assistant Assessors, John H Roeg[illegible], Third District West Virginia; J. H. Warren, Fourth District Iowa. Appraisers, A. A. Anthony, Second Iowa District; Thomas C. King, Sixteenth Kentucky District. Surveyors of Distilleries, Frederick W. Stocker, Seventh Indiana District; C. C. Strike, First Iowa District; Louis J. Anderson, Third Ohio District.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Charles Hale, Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of State; George M. Radcliffe, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Illinois; William F. Gil[illegible], Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate David C. Cox, to be Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.

LAND GRANTS TO WESTERN COMPANIES.

It is understood that a majority of the Judiciary Committee will report a resolution referring the question involving the land grants to the Kansas Pacific, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Companies back to the Department of the Interior, for the reason that the House did not authorize the Committee to send for persons and papers. The minority will recommend passage of a resolution that the assignment of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific is not binding on the United States; that the latter Company is not entitled to any of the land claimed by it, and that the St. Joseph & Denver City Company is entitled to only a fraction of the lands which it claims.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported without amendment House bills providing for the construction of public buildings at Albany, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., and Indianapolis, Ind., and for the purchase of a site for a public building at Cincinnati.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States, reported a bill continuing in force the provisions of the fourth section of the Enforcement act of April 20, 1871, until the end of the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, Mr. POMEROY'S bill for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill relating to the selection of lands granted to Minnesota by act of 1866, to aid in the improvement of the Mississippi River.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. CARPENTER. Authorizing the West Wisconsin Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson.

By Mr. PRATT. Authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio at Mt. Vernon, Ind.

By Mr. WRIGHT. To provide for a public building at Keokuk, Iowa.

KU-KLUX REPORTS.

Mr. SCOTT presented the majority report of the Ku-Klux Committee.

Mr. BLAIR presented the minority report, and both reports were ordered printed.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution to inquire into all alleged sales of arms to agents in France during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. CONKLING said that five months of this Congress had already passed and the business of the country waited, while a debate for political effect went on. Appropriation bills were made to wait; the revision of a tariff which would strike [illegible] burden from the shoulders of industry and reduce the Internal Revenue and debt to a skeleton was made to wait while the Senate was forced to waste its time in political debate. But it could be avoided. The rule was that a Senator could not be questioned elsewhere for words spoken in the Senate, and so a Senator might by a preamble and speech slander his Government and his country and place them in a false position before the nations of the earth, and he might do it either in plain words or by insinuation, the last always the most deadly language in the slanderer's virulent vocabulary. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), was responsible for this waste of time. He would not have the investigation, he would have debate, he had himself asked when he introduced this resolution that it should lie over, but this fact had not prevented the Senate from slander.

Mr. CONKLING sent up and had read at the desk a statement in the New York *Tribune*, that the partizans of the President in the Senate had tried to delay the pending resolution, which, he said, showed the violence done to truth in a base and ruthless crusade for political effect. The Senator (Mr. Sumner) had stated that his resolution and speech on this subject were not intended for political effect. What, then, was their object? Was it to prejudge the case, or to assist France and French claim agents in prosecuting claims against American merchants, or to engender suspicion and arouse resentment against the Executive officers of our Government; or was it to convince the Germans of America that high Republican officials had clutched French blood-money in a war in which the heart of the whole Republican party beat for Germany, or to convict us before the world as false to national morals; to befoul us in the eyes of Christendom, and to say to England and Germany at this time, when Germany's Emperor is to sit as umpire on the rights of ours, that the Republic of America was more guilty and perfidious than England ever was.

At this point Mr. Conkling read an editorial from the New York *World* and one from the *Sun* to show that the impression made on the public by the resolution and speeches of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz was that there had been a deliberate violation of neutral obligations by the United States. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had said that he had known of this affair as early as December last, but that he had not informed anybody that he was going to act in reference to it until he did act. In view of this statement he (Conkling) thought it very strange that the newspapers in Boston, Cincinnati, and Chicago should have announced beforehand what action the Senator was to take. Further, it was unaccountable that Mr. Sumner, having known of this matter since December, should have omitted to take steps to ascertain the truth of the statements which he put into his preamble. That preamble contained the statement that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1870 and 1871 acknowledged the receipt of only $8,828,600 from the sale of ordnance stores. The statement was false, and the Senator might easily have ascertained the fact by consulting the Secretary of the Treasury, his constituent, or even a clerk in the Department, but he (Conkling) was authorized to state that no such inquiry had been made. The Senator (Mr. Sumner) had also cited an Associated Press despatch as authority for contradicting the report of the Secretary of War on this subject. What would the Senate and country think when they were told that the despatch referred to did not contradict the report at all, and that it did not, as represented by Mr. Sumner, say that sales were made of arms not included in the Secretary's subsequent reports, but merely that bids were opened. It was asserted, too, that the French official referred to, spoke of arms bought of or from the United States. Now a translation of this report was published in the New York *Sun* of July 12, 1871, which might be presumed to be correct, because whatever might be said of the other faults of the editor of the *Sun* he was known to be an accomplished linguist, and, in that translation, no mention was made of arms bought of the United States. It spoke only of arms bought in the United States.

Mr. CONKLING then said he wished to say a word to the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). The honorable Senator has divulged to the Republican members of this body that there is an impression abroad that somewhere in this country there exists a military ring, which exerts an unwholesome, far-reaching, corrupt, and dangerous influence on this Administration. The people of this country that I meet, Mr. President, regard that talk as part of the slang and scandal that defiles and brutalizes our politics. They read paragraphs in newspapers talking about a military ring, and they dismiss them with other such, regarding them as the brutalities of politics. But I want to tell the Senator of an impression that does prevail. There is an impression with many people, and it has cause, I am sorry to say, to be a fixed impression, that there is another ring existing in this country,—a Senatorial ring, or, more properly speaking, a Senatorial cabal; that the business of this cabal is not to furnish ammunition to the French, but to furnish ammunition to the Democratic party, and it is believed, Mr. President, that men flying the Republican flag are trying to strand the Republican ship. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to malign the President of the United States, to disparage and belittle him, to assail his administration, to watch for opportunities, or, in the language of the Good Book, "to lurk privily" for opportunities to place him in injurious and unjust positions. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to assail and disparage the majority in this body and in Congress, and to injure those charged with the administration of public affairs. It is believed that this cabal aids to inspire the snow-storm of libels and misrepresentations which travel over the wires from the capital, and are published in countless newspapers. It is believed that persons connected with this cabal are inflicting wounds on the Republican party which no Democrat has the power to inflict. This impression waxes apace. It is strong, very strong, just now, in the State of New Hampshire. There is reason for it in New Hampshire. An election impends there, and the politicians tell us that whether the Administration shall stand or fall is of importance, as it shall cast light or shadow on the coming Presidential nomination or election. In the midst of this canvass in New Hampshire, speeches of this Senatorial cabal command there an attention which could not be gained by all the utterances of the Democratic sages from Jefferson to my honorable friend from Missouri (Mr. Blair). Even the Brodhead letter is not so great a favorite now as another document which I hold in my hand. [Laughter.] It is a pamphlet of twenty-four closely-printed pages, and it is entitled "Plain Language of Independent Republican Senators. Thieving and Profligacy Exposed." It contains the speeches of a number of Senators, first of all, that of the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). This pamphlet bears this information: "Published by the National Democratic Executive Resident Committee, Washington, D. C." These speeches appear without note or comment. There is no gilding the gold, no painting the lily. [Laughter.] Those who sent them thought that if they let them be as the makers made them they could not be beaten. I am told that 200,000 copies of this pamphlet have been sent into New Hampshire, free, through the mails franked by Democratic members of the House. Such a proceeding as this, and such a proceeding as that which now occupies the attention of the Senate, will not tend to dispel the belief that there does exist such a Senatorial cabal.

The proceedings before us wear an ugly look. It is not exactly giving information to the enemy, but there is a sort of family resemblance between two things which will lead a great many people into error. But I am able to assure the Senator that the people of no portion of the country are being misled by those proceedings. In the State of New York many elections have been held the last fortnight. The spring elections are progressing, and not only do Republicans hold their own, but the elections result in unexpected and unexampled gains.

In Buffalo, a Democratic city, where there is a large representation of Germans the result is the same. The Germans cannot be misled or hoodwinked by any man whoever he may be. They had too much to do with preserving this nationality when it rocked in the throes of an earthquake, not to know who they were that assailed and protected it.

Mr. Conkling then discussed the sale of arms in question, taking substantially the same ground taken by Messrs. Harlan and Wilson. The sales were made, he said, in the usual way and were in fact a continuation of sales that had been going on since 1865. No sales were made to Remington or Richardson, or anybody after he was known to be an agent for the French Government. Remington made five different purchases from the War Department before his agency was disclosed, but none afterward. The Franco-Prussian war did not furnish the only market for arms at that time. Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, England, Spain, Egypt, Turkey, and South America were all arming at the same time, and Remington himself sold arms to at least eight different Governments. But it was charged that Americans had made large profits out of these arms that went to France. What of that? He wished it had been more, because the French people would be no poorer for it. Recurring to the question of motives, he said one object of introducing this resolution, he felt authorized to say, was to furnish the French Government or its agents with materials to be used against American merchants in the City of New York, and he did not believe the Senate ought to allow itself to be used for that purpose. But the investigation must go on. This, said Mr. Conkling, is a case of collapse. Let us investigate, and let us be quick lest the investigation change to a *post-mortem* examination. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING here referred to the amendment offered by him on Friday, directing the Committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen has been in collusion with any French agent or spy, in relation to this matter, and read the United States statute, providing that any citizen who, without permission of the Government of the United States shall directly or indirectly commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any agent thereof, with intent to influence the measure or conduct of any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, or who shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in such correspondence with intent as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than three years. That said Mr. Conkling, is a good statute. It was signed by a Massachusetts President. I would like to know whether it has been violated. That correspondence and communication have been commenced and carried on with a foreign Government or agents or officers thereof is too clear to doubt. Whether it has been done with the intent denounced in the statute, let us see. Let there be light on that point among others. It may be [illegible] citizen of the United States, who, knowing that the Alabama controversy with England is pending, knowing that the San Juan dispute is pending, knowing that Germany's Emperor is umpire in one of those disputes, it may be that he, who, upon a groundless, improvident pretense arraigns the dignity and honor of his Government before the world, and charges it with a breach of neutral obligations and with offences more aggravated than those we lay at Great Britain's door, who holds correspondence with French agents for this purpose, and who furnishes himself with evidence by which this purpose may be effectuated and carried abroad in the world. It may be that he who does all this is not caught in the embrace of the statute I have read. If so, it will do no harm to investigate, and let us know how the fact may be.

Mr. CONKLING then said he wished to read, for the benefit of Mr. Schurz, an extract from an editorial in a German newspaper published in Chicago. He believed the name of it was the *Staats Zeitung*, and asked Mr. Schurz if it was not.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes; and its editor is a Collector of Internal Revenue. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. CONKLING. He must be a very good Collector of Internal Revenue, for he is a very good collector of external information and impressions.

Mr. Conkling then read the extract which stated that at the time when the minds of the Germans were aroused in regard to the sales of arms, Senator Schurz was an American, and never did anything, and that now, when on the eve of a conflict with England, he, an American Senator, had incited Germans to debauch the public morals, destroy confidence in the President, &c.

Mr. SCHURZ. I wish to make one remark on that. The Collector of Internal Revenue asserts that when the sales of arms were going on I was altogether an American, and did nothing to respond to the feelings or wishes of the Germans on that subject. Now, the man lies, and he knows it. I appeal to my friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton.)

Mr. SUMNER. I know it, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING said it was a pity that gentlemen who knew so much on some subjects were so painfully ignorant on others. [Laughter.] He had no doubt, however, that a certain Senator did know a great deal about the rise, progress, and (he must add) humbug of this arms scandal; but he had not read this extract to convict Mr. Schurz of doing or omitting to do anything. He had read it to let him see how his conduct struck the minds of the intelligent people of the country.

Mr. SCHURZ—But has not the Senator rather shown me how it strikes the minds of Internal Revenue Collectors. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—I do not know that I have; but taking the rule of evidence that prevails with the Senator, I should think he would come to such conclusion on such evidence.

In conclusion Mr Conkling said that the American honor had been assailed, and the American name aspersed, and that the investigation must go on and lay bare the facts and motive of those concerned. Justice must be done, whoever might fall.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced by Mr HARRIS (Va.), granting fifty millions acres public lands to the State of Virginia, to assist that State in recompense for her cession of her northwest territory, and cutting off West Virginia.

By Mr. COBB—Granting a bounty to enlisted men who were slaves.

By Mr. McKEE—To refund the cotton tax collected from 1865 to 1868.

By Mr. VOORHEES—For the payment of the public debt in legal tender currency according to the stipulation of the bonds and decision of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. NIBLACK—Authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Ohio River at Mount Vernon.

By Mr. McCRARY—For a Government building at Keokuk, Iowa.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. FRYE, at the instance of Mr. Hooper (Mass.), introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights act of April, 1866, and moved the previous question on its passage. The bill was read. It prohibits any distinction being made between citizens of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, by inn-keepers, common carriers, in theatres or other places of amusement, in common schools or other public institutions of learning supported by money derived from general taxation, in cemeteries or benevolent associations, whether incorporated by National or State authority.

The second section provides for a forfeiture of $500 for each offence, to be recovered by the person aggrieved in an action on the case, and a penalty not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, with imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, on conviction of a misdemeanor.

The third section confers the powers and imposes the duties to execute the law on officers and Courts of the United States, the same as conferred by Sections 3, 4, 5, 7, and 10 of the Civil Rights bill of the 9th of April, 1866, which sections are made part of this act. Any officer failing to institute or prosecute proceedings, when required, is to forfeit $500 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered by an action on the case, and, on conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

The fourth section forbids the exclusion of any person from a jury in any National or State Court on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The fifth section annuls all discrimination in National or State laws by the use of the word white.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the bill should be modified by using the word persons instead of the words citizens of the United States, so as to include Chinese.

Mr. SARGENT objected.

Mr. FRYE said he was not authorized to make the modification.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the bill be rejected.

The motion was negatived by a strict party vote—yeas 89, nays 116.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the morning hour on Monday next, when it comes up after the call of States for bills for reference, but as that call can be prolonged so as to consume the whole hour by requiring the reading of bills introduced, this bill cannot possibly be reached if its opponents are inclined to prevent it. The only other way of getting at it is by a suspension of the rules, for which the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority.

RULES OF WAR.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Shanks, authorizing the President to open negotiations with all civilized nations in relation to captives in war, was taken up and passed.

COAL AND SALT.

Mr. HALE moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, whenever it shall report a bill changing import duties, to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list.

Mr. KILLENGER moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. DAWES hoped that the House would settle by a square vote, the question whether the business of the Committee of Ways and Means should be left with that Committee or be transacted by the House.

The motion to adjourn was rejected.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—ayes, 103; nays, 86; less than two thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules, and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, and to pass the same.

Mr. DAWES wished to have the bill brought before the House for discussion, and stated that he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to ask the House for an opportunity to be heard in the objections made by several members.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas, 152; nays, 38.

KU-KLUX REPORT.

Mr. POLAND, from the Joint Select Committee on Southern Outrages, presented a report, accompanied by half a dozen printed volumes of testimony, which, he said, was about half the testimony taken, and moved that 40,000 extra copies of the report, and 5,000 extra copies of the testimony, be printed.

Mr. BECK submitted the views of the minority, and asked that they be printed with the report of the majority.

Mr. POLAND objected to a sentence in the minority report, reflecting on the majority, and stating that the minority had not had an opportunity of seeing the majority report. That statement was substantially untrue.

Mr. BECK disclaimed any intention to reflect on the majority of the Committee in that sentence. It was rather intended as an apology for not having met the arguments in that report.

Mr. SCOFIELD, a member of the majority, called attention to the statement on page 292 of the minority report, characterizing the majority report, which they first asserted they had not read, as the grossest outrage and foulest calumnies.

Mr. BECK said that the report had been altered, and that what Mr. Scofield was reading was not in the report.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was not going to parley with the gentleman as to what was in the report as amended. He would like to know, however, whether the minority had also amended the next clause, which read, "To make our report clear and intelligible to the mass of the American people, on whose innate honesty and sense we rely, for we fear that no facts will have any effect on the partisan majority in Congress who have already shown, by the passage of the Ku-Klux bill against their will and judgment, that they dare not disobey the orders of their imperious, not to say imperial, President."

Mr. BINGHAM made a point of order that it was not competent to make a report to the House reflecting on the legislation of Congress, and the action of the Executive.

The SPEAKER said the language quoted was highly disrespectful to the House, and such as if used by a member on the floor in debate, the Chair would call him to order.

Mr. BINGHAM. I object to the report being received.

The SPEAKER further quoted the following language from the report: "And we will show to all men, not blinded by prejudice or passion, that the Ku-Klux bill and proceedings thereunder, is the grossest outrage and foulest calumny." He said that that was allowing a minority to say that an act of the majority of the House was the foulest calumny. The Chair would have had no hesitation in calling the gentleman from Kentucky, in his individual capacity, to order, if he had used such language on the floor.

Messrs. BECK and COX defended the report of the minority, or excused it, claiming that it was intended only to refer to matters outside of the action of the House, and that, necessarily, a minority report must criticize that of the majority.

A confused discussion ensued, which was only brought to an end by Mr. BINGHAM insisting on his objection to the reception of the minority report.

Messrs. POLAND and STEVENSON appealed to Mr. Bingham, but without effect, to withdraw his objection.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules in order to have minority report received.

Mr. BANKS suggested it would be on condition of having all the matter excluded that was in violation of parliamentary rules.

The SPEAKER declined to have the task imposed on him of examining the report with that object.

Mr. COX did not accept Mr. Banks' suggestion, but insisted on his motion to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BANKS then moved that the rules be suspended and the report of minority received and printed with the majority report, provided that language is not in violation of the rules of the House.

Agreed to without a division.

SETTLERS' RELIEF BILL.

Mr. DUNNELL introduced a bill extending the time for settlers on public lands in Minnesota to pay for their lands. Passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD from Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Deficiency bill and stated that it contained a clause repealing the law which requires United States laws to be published in newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) made a point of order that that was general legislation and therefore out of order.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to make it in order.

Pending that motion the House adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

The Robbins Arrest Case at Springfield—Suit for Damages—The Ferry Question at Quincy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.—There is some considerable excitement in relation to the arrest of Captain Robbins, of which I telegraphed last night, and the manner of killing, and all the attending circumstances, are again being discussed by our citizens. The State's Attorney, C. M. Morrison, being an important witness in the case, will not conduct the prosecution, and the Judge of this circuit, Hon. John A. McClernand, has appointed one of the oldest and ablest members of the Illinois bar, Hon. J. C. Conkling, to take the place of Mr. Morrison. It is understood that Mr. Conkling will be assisted by the well-known and competent lawyer, Stephen T. Logan. The defence will be conducted by Messrs. Knapp, Robinson, Matheny, McGuire, all able lawyers. The Circuit Court was opened to-day and doubtless the trial will be had at an early day.

An important suit will be tried in the Circuit Court to-morrow, brought by change of venue from Logan County, George Dawson being plaintiff, and Colby Knapp et. al., officers and stockholders of the Lincoln Driving Park Association being defendants. The cause is based upon bodily damages received by Dawson in 1868, by the falling of an amphitheatre of the fair grounds in Lincoln during the progress of the fair, whereby the plaintiff and a number of others were seriously injured, and for which heavy damages were claimed. This will be a test case to decide the responsibility of the members of such associations, and if decided in favor of the plaintiff will be the signal of the commencement of other suits of a like nature.

QUINCY, ILL., Feb. 19.—The ferry nuisance has at length culminated in open war. At a meeting of the City Council to-day, Mayor Rowland presented a report censuring Captain Taylor, the owner of the franchise, for gross violation of the charter. The report was ordered published, and a resolution unanimously adopted to evoke the ordinance empowering Taylor to run the ferry at this point. This action of the Council will make the erection of a wagon bridge a necessity, as Taylor owns the landing and will doubtless resist the landing of a rival ferry.

Captain F. J. Slee, formerly of the steamer Rob Roy, was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown from a carriage. He had a collar-bone broken and received other internal injuries.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Little Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

Present Condition and Prospects of Some of the Most Important Measures.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. Jewett has a new bill for the Reassessment of Cook County, which will be reported back from the Judiciary Committee in a day or two, and if it is reasonably in accordance with the Constitution, it may pass early next week.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The bill for the Collection of Taxes in Cities is in the Revenue Committee, and will not be apt to be reported back till Wednesday. Then a strong effort will be made to amend it. If it fails, the bill will not be likely to pass with the emergency clause.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The bill for transferring the children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School, is yet in the Senate. In the course of a few days it will be so amended as to apply to children hereafter committed to the Reform School. Had the bill been properly drawn in the first place, it would have been a law now.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL

will be passed as amended in the Senate this week, and the House will doubtless concur in the amendments.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate bill to reduce the pay of the Cook County Commissioners is now in the House. The chances are rather against its passage.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

is on its third reading in the House, and will probably be passed this week.

COOK COUNTY RECORDER.

The Senate bill for the election of a Recorder of Deeds in Cook County will not pass.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The amendment to the Revenue bill allowing of deductions, adopted the other day on the Committee of the Whole, will not be agreed to by the House, and they will all be at sea again.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 19.

NO QUORUM.

Met at 3 p. m., and immediately adjourned to 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the Senate met at 7 o'clock. No quorum appearing, a call of the Senate was ordered, fifteen answering, and a recess of twenty minutes was ordered, and the Sergeant-at-Arms started out on a hunt for a quorum. The recess having expired, and no quorum having appeared, adjourned till to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The bill to provide for the management of the Penitentiary was read the second time and made the special order for Thursday.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their practice and jurisdiction.

The bill was considered for some time, when the Committee rose.

NEW BILLS.

In the afternoon, Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill appropriating $35,000 for the State House, to go into effect January, 1873.

Mr. RALLS introduced a bill in relation to property taken under execution.

THE CANADA THISTLE BILL

was amended so as to give the Commissioner two dollars per day instead of three dollars, and ordered to third reading.

MILLS AND MILLERS.

The bill relating to mills and millers was taken up.

Mr. HAINES objected to the provisions in it allowing persons to condemn property under the right of eminent domain, and to raise their claims on condition of paying to persons injured thereby such damages as a jury might give under the Eminent Domain law.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow afternoon.

ELECTION BILL.

Consideration of the bill for the election of Justices of the Peace was resumed.

The Committee rose after having considered several sections.

In the evening the Election law was made special order for to-morrow morning.

Consideration of the Justice of Peace bill resumed in Committee of the Whole, and concluded. The bill was reported back, with the recommendation that it pass and made the special order for Wednesday morning.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 19.—In the Senate, petitions were presented to abolish all sub-districts, making each civil township a district for all school purposes; extending the provisions of the Herd law to townships, and to make taxes payable semi-annually.

Bills were introduced to limit venue in actions upon negotiable paper to the county wherein some of the makers shall reside; to provide for the publication of the transactions of the Iowa State Medical Society, and authorizing the Treasurer to assess property when the same has not been assessed by the Assessor.

The House, by resolution, decided that on and after this date it will go into a Committee of the Whole on the consideration of the Code Commissioners' report at 2½ o'clock p. m. of each day; that the first consideration shall be had upon that part of the report marked "obsolete" or omitted, and then taking up the report in the order recommended by the Commissioners, and that one or more of these Commissioners be requested to sit upon the floor of the House and help in the consideration and explanation of the report. The resolution provides that no amendments shall be considered unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the House.

In the House bills were introduced to make counties responsible for the collection and payment of School Fund interest, and changing the time for making payments to the State Treasurer by County Treasurers; making the salary of members of the General Assembly $550 per year, and $3 for every 12 miles as mileage; prohibiting Clerks or Deputies of any District or Circuit Court from acting as Justice of the Peace or attorney at law.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Feb. 19.—For the purpose of testing the legality of the present special session of the Legislature, Senator Tennant was arrested to-day by the Sergeant-at-Arms for attempting to leave the Capitol. Tennant obtained of the Supreme Court a writ of *habeas corpus*. Upon the return of the writ in Court, the counsel of the Senator asked leave to file his answer; thereupon Governor James, by his attorneys, asked leave to appear and file a separate answer, alleging that the answer of Tennant did not fairly present the facts, believing there was collusion between Tennant and the Legislature. The case was continued until 10 a. m. to-morrow, when there will be a full Board.

No quorum in the House to-day.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.—The Senate spent all the afternoon filibustering on motions made to correct the Senate journal of last Friday, which declares Sayler elected as Senator from the Third District.

The afternoon was mostly spent according to the programme. Gage, Republican, voted with the Democrats for adjournment, which leaves the whole subject in *statu quo*.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 19.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to the Senate bill providing that nobody shall be hanged for murder until one year after conviction, and not then unless the Governor issues a warrant for execution, which he may never do, unless he so elects.

A protest signed by twenty-six members was entered on the journal against the passage of the Apportionment bill.

FOREIGN.

Open Rebellion of French Priests Against the Infallibility Dogma.

Preparations Making for the Establishment of an Independent Church.

Discovery of a Plot to Overthrow the Present French Government.

Revival of the Story Concerning the Treaty Between England and the Dominion.

Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The London *News* of the 16th inst., by the last steamer, has this telegram from Paris:

The rabid ultramontanism of the new Archbishop of Paris has produced a serious schism among the Paris clergy. Michaud, Vicar of the Madeleine, who is honorary Canon of Chalons, in a letter to the Archbishop dated this day resigns all his ecclesiastical preferments. The reason he gives for this step is that the Archbishop requires the clergy not only publicly to profess belief in the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, but to believe sincerely in their hearts. Michaud declares open war against the Archbishop, and directly defies the excommunication which he expects will be launched against him. He cares nothing for the scandal which he knows his protest will create. He will remain a priest and Catholic, but a Catholic believing with regard to Christ what has been everywhere always and by everybody believed, and not in a belief decreed by a man in Rome just as fallible as himself. He acts not merely on his own account, but for a party in the Church, and announces that a Committee will assemble at his house in connection with the Russian, German, English, Italian, and Spanish Committees, and that as soon as sufficient funds are collected churches will be opened independent of the Episcopacy. The priests, led by the Abbe Michaud, will not allow the Pope to supplant Christ by the syllabus. This anti-Papal movement is regarded abroad as of exceeding importance and the utmost significance.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—George H. Boker, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Constantinople, was yesterday presented to Thiers by Mr. Washburne, the American Minister.

Thiers gave a State dinner last evening. Lord Lyons, Mr. Washburne, Senor Olozaga, and Count von Arnim were among the guests.

The announcement of the arrival of the American squadron at Naples was premature. The fleet is still at anchor in the harbor of Nice, and it is now doubtful whether it will go to Naples.

The *Opinione Nationale* asserts that a conspiracy has been discovered in which three Generals under the late Emperor are leaders. Their plan was to disperse the Assembly by force and take possession of the Government, when they were to be supported by a large number of ex-officers and soldiers of the Empire from the North. The *Opinione* says that in consequence of this revelation the Belgian frontier is carefully guarded, and no one is permitted to cross into France without passports.

A slight demonstration was made before the residence of the Duke d'Aumale on Sunday. The crowd uttered cries hostile to the monarchy. Some arrests were made. It is said that the affair was incited by the Bonapartists.

The forthcoming manifesto of the Monarchists in the Assembly monopolizes the attention of the Deputies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Concerning the Alabama claims the London *News* of the 6th inst. has a long editorial, closing thus:

"It is as clearly due to the American people and Government as to our own honor that we should declare distinctly that we cannot accept arbitration upon claims founded on indirect losses. It is in vain for our American friends to say, as actually they do say, 'Never mind; it pleases us to put them in, but nobody supposes you will have to pay them.' We must take it that the American case is a serious document. We know that it has been referred to a Tribunal of the highest dignity. The first thing which the members of that Tribunal will consider is the extent of the reference which has been made to them. They will ask what it includes, and what is excluded from it, and their only guide will be the instrument which embodies the agreement of the parties, and which, as embodying that agreement, is the sole basis of their authority. Most unfortunately, it now appears that this very document is differently understood by the parties whose agreement it was supposed to express, and as it seems was so understood from the first. At any rate, we can speak with confidence on the sense in which the British Government ratified the Treaty of Washington. The debates in Parliament last summer showed most clearly to the whole world that the Foreign Minister of this country and his colleagues explained and defended the treaty as excluding the reference of claims for indirect losses to the Geneva Tribunal. Now that the discrepancy has been made manifest by the publication of the American case, and attention has been drawn to the precise language of the treaty, it is admitted that the terms employed have a regretable ambiguity. Nevertheless, the sense in which we understood them has been known for eight months to the entire world, and it is not our fault if the difference has only been brought to light after the Geneva Tribunal has had its first formal sitting. Our wish is that the Arbitrators may render such and such judgments as to the direct losses, but leave the indirect losses as not included in the reference to be a matter for interminable debates in the future. We wish for an honest termination of all our difference with the United States, and, therefore, we deal with them friendly, and ask for frank treatment in return."

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Gladstone entertained Minister Schenck at dinner on Saturday.

Thanksgiving services for the recovery of the Prince of Wales will be held in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, in Dublin, on the 27th inst.

A despatch from St Helen's, Lancashire, says that the boiler of a factory exploded there this morning, killing and wounding many persons.

Parliamentary whippers-in are summoning their partisans to-night, when it is understood that the Opposition will introduce a cross-motion censuring the Government for the appointment of Sir Robert Collyer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is believed that the action of the Government will be sustained.

In the annual estimate for the expenses of the army for the year, there is a reduction of one million pounds from the estimate of last year.

It is reported that Bischoffsheim, who has charge of the projected new cable to New York, has refused overtures from the Anglo-American Company looking to an amalgamation of the new enterprise with the present cable combination, on the ground that such action would lead to the continuance of the present exorbitant cable tariffs, and that this would be to defeat one of the ends for which the subscriptions of stock were made.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Disraeli, while avowing his unwillingness to touch the question of the Alabama claims just now, wished to be informed when the British Government received the American case. He had been under the impression that the case had come to hand about the 1st of February, but he had since been given to understand that the Government had it before them as early as the middle of December.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be inconvenient for the Government to answer the inquiry, or communicate any information on the subject, at present.

The Committee on the Thanksgiving services of the 27th inst., made a report, recommending that the Speaker of the House take part in the royal procession, and that the members, in a body, attend the ceremonies in the Cathedral. The recommendation was agreed to.

The resolve censuring the Government for the appointment of Sir Robert Collyer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was moved this evening by Richard Cross, Conservative member for Lancashire, who supported it in a lengthy speech.

Sir Roundell Palmer offered a substitute, declaring there is nothing in the appointment of Sir Robert Collyer deserving the censure of the House. At 9 p. m. the debate was still going on.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Charles Dilke addressed his constituents in Chelsea this evening. The meeting was crowded, and at the outset was slightly disorderly. Ample precautions, however, had been taken against trouble. The platform was raised so high that it could not be scaled. The seats were nailed to the floor, and the police were on hand in force. The disorder soon subsided, and the organization of the meeting was completed. Sir Charles then delivered a long and powerful speech. He protested against the effort to suppress free discussion of the monarchical principle. He had attacked the monarchy because of the evils it engendered. Never did the rich less understand the wants of the poor, and should they continue to ignore them, grave results would follow. He warned his opponents to beware, or they might push the people too far. Alluding to the relations of England and the United States, he attributed the present state of ill feeling to the ignorance which prevailed in aristocratic circles of American institutions.

At the beginning and close of his address, the orator received an ovation of cheers.

Sir Henry Hoare, colleague of Sir Charles in Parliament, spoke in defence of the Crown. He was frequently interrupted by the audience, but no violence was attempted either by the Liberals or Conservatives.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—A large number of persons opposed to the presence of Count de Chambord, in this city, made a demonstration at his residence, and some disturbers were arrested.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—The manifesto of the Monarchists in the French Assembly was brought here to-day by Count Morte, and presented to Count de Chambord. Many French detectives are in the city.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Ministry has resigned. Sagosta will probably be entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. There is considerable agitation.

LATER.—The resignation of the Ministry causes some excitement. It is now said that a new Cabinet will be formed by Topete or Serrano.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S. Feb. 19.—The *Chronicle*, in reply to an editorial in the *Globe* ridiculing the story of a secret treaty, reasserts its authenticity, and says it is credibly informed that it was signed after the conclusion of the Washington negotiations, by Lord DeGray for the British Government, and Sir John A. McDonald as Premier of Canada, on the part of the Governor General. The chief points had been mutually agreed upon between the two Governments some years previously, and so far as Great Britain was concerned, it had then been definitely settled as the basis of her future Colonial policy. When Lord Bury, long since published his draft of treaty, it was not deemed advisable to reduce the understanding to the shape of a formal compact until the apparently satisfactory conclusion of the Alabama difficulty by the Washington Treaty had, as was thought, finally relieved England from danger and further entanglements on this continent. The *Chronicle* says that only Lord Lisgar, Sir John A. McDonald, and Sir George F. Cartier are cognizant of the treaty, and mentions instances which indicate the fact of its existence.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Preparations for the reception of Alexis are actively going on. The guns of the Spanish frigate Gerono have been unshipped, to clear the decks for a naval ball.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Brethren of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., are requested to meet at Apollo Hall, corner State and Twenty-eighth-sts., at 9 a. m., sharp, to-day, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, B. ENGEL. By order of the W. M.
SAM. SEELEMAN, Secretary.

Masonic.

National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, for transaction of business. Every member is requested to be present at 7½ o'clock sharp.
L. A. HAMBLIN, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at hall, northeast corner of Cottage Grove and Twenty-third-st. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY
FOR MARCH

Is full of good articles and bright pictures.

There is A THRILLING STORY! THE CRUISE OF THE BALBOA, by Noah Brooks.

The Story of "THAT GRAND JURY" is told by one of its members, showing how evidence of the RING FRAUDS was procured by that remarkable body.

The Gem of the number is "BACK-LOG STUDIES, III.," by Chas. Dudley Warner. Of this series the New York Mail says: "The best thing any American or English magazine has had for many a day!!" With this we have a choice Poem, "MY HICKORY FIRE," by H. H.

DR. HOLLAND'S articles are: Easy Lessons from Hard Lives. Something that Wealth can do for Labor. Fewer Sermons and more Service.

THE OLD CABINET is especially delightful.

HOME AND SOCIETY has a new feature of especial interest to ladies.

The illustrated articles are: "THE CHESAPEAKE PENINSULA," by George Alfred Townsend; "THE HEART OF ARABIA," by Bayard Taylor; an ILLUSTRATED POEM, by Hiram Rich. Mr Townley, in LIVING AMERICAN ARTISTS, gives us sketches and portraits of Page and Bierstadt. "STATISTICS OF STATIRA!" will interest all housekeepers; "THROUGH THE RED SEA," and "THE FALSE CLAIM OF MORMONISM," will be read by all scholars.

WILFRID CUMBERMEDE is completed, with extraordinary power.

"AT HIS GATES,"—Mrs. Oliphant's new serial—runs on with wonderful fascination and power; the story is not only healthful, but timely, amid the crash of Savings Banks and the war of Life Insurance Companies.

THE ETCHING will make everybody laugh, especially sportsmen.

The number is crowded with good things from cover to cover. It can be had of all Newsdealers and Booksellers at 35 cents a number, or $4.00 a year. TWENTY-SIX NUMBERS from the beginning—more than 3,600 pages—for $5.50!

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A fine two-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. This house is almost new, and is a very desirable residence, being built by the owner for his permanent home.

Four three-story brick houses on Indiana-av., just south of Thirty-second-st.

A three-story and basement marble front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

A three-story brick on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st. Also two-story and brick basement on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

10 cottages on Vermont-st., just south of Thirty-first, of different sizes and prices.

120 feet front on Michigan-av., east side, running north to a wide alley from the corner of South Water.

44 feet front on west side of Michigan-av., running south to the corner of Fourteenth-st.

25 feet front on the east side of Michigan-av., 100 feet south of Fourteenth-st.

The above named property is offered on very favorable terms to purchasers.
O. F. AVERY,
455 Michigan-av.

Evanston Property.

FOR SALE—The finest lot in Evanston, on the west ridge, fronting on College-av. and Ridge-st.; 100, 200, or 300 feet front, by 300 feet deep. Considering elevation of ground, large trees, and surrounding improvements, it is the cheapest residence property in the market. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal-st., Room 13.

EASY! EASY!

I will sell at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS for $300 each, principal all payable in 3, 4 and 5 years. Only interest for first three years. Com. to Agents.
Address H S, Box 2738, Cincinnati.

Are You Honest?

THEN YOU CAN GET YOURSELF A HOME where things are growing rapidly, in the SOUTH-WEST QUARTER OLD CITY LIMITS, and pay only six months interest in advance at 2 per cent per annum. Attend to it, and address P. O. Box 2738, Cincinnati.

WHY DON'T YOU BUY YOURSELF FIVE ACRES?

Easily accessible, NO MONEY DOWN, and make yourself and family rich by cutting into fifty lots next year. No principal payable for three years. Com. to Agents. Address H S, Box 2738, Cincinnati.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

TO CLAIMANTS
OF
LORILLARD FIRE INS. CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend or distribution payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained. Chicago losses payable immediately, at No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. An office will be opened in Chicago on or before the 1st of March for such purposes.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.

REMOVALS.

Removal Notice.
H. A. KOHN & BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
181 & 183 MICHIGAN-AV.,
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

We have one large room to rent, with power, and will rent a few small Lathes. Also, an Office, and place for storage.
FORD MANUF'G CO.,
50 West Washington-st.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINES.

D. L. SEYMOUR, of the Peekskill Mfg. Co., Peekskill, N. Y., will be at the store of A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., on the 20th and 24th of February, to contract for the delivery of their celebrated "ECLIPSE" BRICK MACHINES and TEMPERING WHEELS, or any other tools wanted by brickmakers.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders in the above Company meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at No. 252 Milwaukee-av., pursuant to a resolution passed at the meeting of policy-holders held on the 17th February, 1872. All policy-holders are urgently invited to attend, in order to devise some means by which their claims can be collected in full. All those who have been induced by interested parties to sign papers will find it to their interest to attend this meeting.
JULIUS WISSEL,
JACOB HARTH,
P. J. WOLF,
Committee.

REPUBLIC
INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES.

I will pay 90 cents for $16,000 of April Certificates, and will pay the highest market price for the four, eight and twelve months' Certificates.
JAS. B. STOREY,
Private Banker, 161 South Clinton-st.

Republic Insurance.

WANTED—April Certificates of this Company. Also the Scrip, 4, 8, and 12 months.
H. W. ROGERS, JR., & BRO.,
12 Board of Trade Building.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.

I buy and sell the certificates of 4, 8, or 12 months.
R. D. STILES, 324 Wabash-av.

Great Western Insurance Company.

Creditors of the above Insurance Company will learn something to their advantage by calling on S. M. MILLARD, Att'y for Petitioning Creditors. Office, 468 Wabash-av., Room 5.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.

GAGE,
BROS.
& CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
Notions, and Ladies' Furnishings,
Will be found, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 19, at their NEW STORE,
Cor. Michigan-av. & VanBuren-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Army Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 18, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the period commencing April 1, 1872, and ending Dec. 31, 1872, on the following route:

From Saint Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rates per one hundred (100) pounds at which the service will be performed from point to point.

The total weights to be transported will not exceed two million (2,000,000) pounds to each of the posts named as points of destination.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes, or certified check on some responsible banking house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract, with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service within ten (10) days from the execution of the contract, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

The contractor will be required to deliver at destination, within thirty (30) days, all stores turned over to him for transportation on or after Sept 1, 1872.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army,
C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,
THE BEST STYLE,
WILL KEEP CLEAN,
And can be worn longer than any other collar.
FOR SALE AT ALL
GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

NO MORE
Defective Flues.

The Concrete Flue Linings, with the Patent Conical Joint manufactured by the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, will make your chimneys secure from this prevalent cause of fire. Samples at office Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange.

WANTED.

Wanted, to Exchange,

A first-class Piano for Crockery and Glassware, or for a horse and buggy. Apply at 63 Archer-av., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY
RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS
BEARING
8 PER CENT INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Free of Tax,
AND IN
Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road-property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO. Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Cook County Loan.

Proposals will be received until Thursday, the 22d inst., for the purchase of coupon orders on the Treasury of Cook County to the amount of $200,000.

These orders bear interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent, are dated Jan. 1, 1872, and are payable July 1 1874, at the city of New York.

Address, in writing, JOHN HERTING, Chairman Finance Committee, care J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer Cook County.
JOHN HERTING,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
JULIUS WHITE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
Finance Committee Board County Com'rs.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
70 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OPENING.

FRANK CAVEGAN

Formerly of 164 Madison-st., will, on Tuesday evening next, open with a splendid stock of

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

At 349 Clark-st., corner Harrison, on which occasion he would be pleased to see all of his old friends and as many new ones as might favor him with a call. BURKE, that famous caterer, will get up a splendid lunch for the occasion.

P. J. SEXTON,
Carpenter Contractor and Builder,

Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 65, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

E. L. CANFIELD.
24 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.
Dealer in Real Estate.

Dwelling Houses, Vacant Lots, Acre Property, and Suburban Residences for sale. Commercial and Real Estate Paper purchased.

Ladies' Dresses

Made and fitted tastefully in the latest styles, by Madame KUESSNER, French Dressmaker, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The following named Government Stores will be sold at public auction, at FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., sale to commence March 15, 1872: [illegible] wood, 200 tons hay, 7 army wagons, 1 ambulance, [illegible] benches, [illegible] double bunks, [illegible] stoves, [illegible] saddles, blacksmiths', carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, 1 brick machine, 3 mowing machines, 4 horse rakes, 6 hay presses, bush hooks, coat hooks, mattocks, hoes, corn brooms, pumps, 1,481 lbs. rope, etc. Also a quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of uniform jackets, bed sacks, musquito bars, spades, axes, tents, etc. By authority of the Secretary of War.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. General, C. Q. M. Dept Mo.
Office Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHESTNUTS.

Nice, sound, sweet Chestnuts, in lots to suit.
CONN BROS.,
173 South Jefferson-st.

Amberg's Letter Files

At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st. and 541 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

R. A. BLAIR and J. H. SMITH are admitted as partners with A. G. DOWNS, and the business will be conducted, as heretofore, in buying and selling Dry Goods under the firm name of

A. G. DOWNS & CO.
A. G. DOWNS,
R. A. BLAIR,
J. H. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, who has been doing business under the firm name of E. G. L. Faxon & Co., has associated with him Mr. S. B. Jenkins, and has changed the firm name to F. R. Hilger, Jenkins & Co.
Feb. 17, 1872. F. R. HILGER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THOMAS B. SEAVEY is admitted into full partnership in the firm of SEAVEY & CO., on and after this date.
E. D. SEAVEY,
D. H. SEAVEY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Lyons & Finney, at Oswego, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.
DANIEL LYONS,
GEO. C. FINNEY.
Oswego, Feb. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.

The business of Ship Chandlery and Marine Insurance will be continued at the old stand of Lyons & Finney, Oswego, N. Y., by DANIEL LYONS.
Oswego, Feb. 10, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Finney & Lyons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.
GEO. C. FINNEY,
DANIEL LYONS,
HENRY C. FINNEY.
Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.

Under the firm name of Finney Brothers, the undersigned will continue the business of Ship Chandlery and Sail-making at 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. C. FINNEY,
HENRY C. FINNEY.
Chicago, Feb. 12, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.
IRA P. BOWEN,
ASA WILLIAMS.
Feb. 15, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., for the transaction of a general crockery and glassware business, our present location being at South State-st.
GEORGE S. BOWEN,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,
IRA P. BOWEN.
Feb. 15, 1872.

THE COUNCIL.

Proposition from the German American Bank of New York to Loan $5,000,000 for Rebuilding Purposes.

Pay of Sanitary Police---Condition of City Finances---Authority Given to Borrow Money.

Ordinance for the Admission of New Railroads Into the City.

The Right of Brickbat Petition---Report on the Proposed Sale of the Lake Front.

Validity of the Ira Judd-Milliman Swap Questioned---Reduction of Salaries.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. The hour of meeting arrived nearly a quarter of an hour in advance of a quorum. It was generally hoped (among such persons as are apt to indulge in fallacious speculations) that the quorum never would arrive, but persistent waiting on the part of General Hotchkiss finally brought about that undesirable result. President McAvoy occupied the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Baily, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

VACATING QUINCY STREET.

Ald. McGenniss presented a petition asking for the vacation of Quincy street from Dearborn to Clark streets, which was referred.

A SINGULAR PROPOSITION.

Ald. Thompson presented the following communication from Emil Lauer, President of the German American Bank, and Anson Sontag,

GENTLEMEN: Emil Sauer, President of the German American Bank, of New York, and Anton Sontag, do hereby most respectfully submit to your Honorable Body the following proposition—to the citizens of Chicago, being real estate owners in the burnt district, to secure to them the loan of five million dollars, to be loans only to parties rebuilding in the burnt district in said city, for the term of five or ten years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent or so, per annum, payable semi-annually. Loans to be made upon a valuation of the real estate at the rate of 50 per cent upon its actual present value. The parties desiring such loans to pay only the actual expense necessary to examining abstracts, executing conveyance, and so forth. That all such loans shall be made by a Committee of five, to be called the Rebuilding Loan Committee, two of said Committee to be selected from members of the Common Council by ballot, and two of said Committee nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council, to be chosen from the real estate owners of the burnt district, and that your petitioner be made a member of said Committee, and that the Mayor or Comptroller of the city of Chicago be made a member of said Committee ex officio, and Chairman of the same, as to your most honorable body may seem best; that each and every loan to be made will run to the said Rebuilding Committee, and papers be executed and made payable to the Treasurer of said Committee, to be selected from the members of said Committee, for the use of the said city of Chicago, and that said city of Chicago will authorize the issuing of bonds by said Committee, and pass the necessary ordinance or ordinances authorizing the issuing of such bonds, to be payable in five or ten years from date, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent or so per annum, said bond to issue only as said loans are made and accepted by said Committee of five, and that said Committee should have power to act, and making loans only for the term of one year from the date of the passage of the ordinance, unless further authorized and empowered by your honorable body.

EMIL SAUER,
President of German American Bank.
ANTON SONTAG.

Accompanying the above communication is a petition, signed by 1,300 property owners in the burnt district, asking for the appointment of the Committee.

Referred to the appropriate Committee.

COMPTROLLER'S BOND APPROVED.

The official bond of A. H. Benley, City Comptroller, was approved.

OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

The City Comptroller presented a report of bids for the old Bridewell lot. Only one bid had been received, from Grant & Price, offering the sum of $111,000.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

SCHOOL BUILDING ON WENTWORTH AVENUE.

An engrossed order, directing the Board of Public Works to contract for the erection of a school building at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third street, was passed.

PAYING THE SANITARY POLICE.

The report of the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Sanitary Policemen for their pay, was received. The report recommended that, in view of the vigilance and extra work of the petitioners incident to the smallpox epidemic, the Comptroller be instructed to procure a temporary loan of $6,250, to make the deficit for that amount in the City Treasury. An order to that effect was appended.

The report was concurred in and the order passed.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution inquiring into the amount of money in the City Treasury, and the amount expended in sundry ways, reported the following statistics:

The amount of money in the City Treasury is the sum of	$873,691.83
There is standing to the credit of the water fund on the Comptroller's book	841,607.70
There has been paid as interest on city deposits for the two years ending Dec. 1, 1871, the sum of	165,829.07
There has been paid to the city from permits to build on city property	10,275.71
There remains due and unpaid on such permits	5,732.73
The amount of land upon which permits have been issued for building amount to 4,188 feet frontage	
The cost of the City Hall, not yet finished, so far as it can be estimated, is	65,000.00
The amount expended to date in improving Lake Park	80,141.73

It was laid over and ordered published.

THE OFFICE OF FISH INSPECTOR.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the bond of John S. Brown, Fish Inspector, reported that it was in due form, and recommended its approval. The Committee further recommended that the Legislature be petitioned to abolish the office.

The bond was approved.

[Mr. Hesing was talking loudly to Ald. Sherwood at this time.]

The report was laid over, and ordered published.

A TEMPERANCE LESSON.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the claim of John McAlnee for injuries received at a bridge, reported that the petitioner while intoxicated, endeavored to cross the river on the ice near Polk street bridge, and was injured, and recommended that the claim be referred to the saloon-keeper who sold him the whiskey.

It was so ordered.

[Here Mr. Hesing talked loudly to Ald. Gardner.]

NO EXTRAS ALLOWED.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the claim of Messrs. Earnshaw & Gobel, for extras on Clark street bridge, reported adversely to the petition.

The report was concurred in.

NICHOLAS BATTY'S HORSE.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the claim of Nicholas Batty for injury to a horse while crossing Madison street bridge, reported adversely to the petitioner.

The report was laid over.

DEERING'S MEDICINE.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the claim of Messrs Gerhardt & Co., for medicine given to Policeman Deering, reported, recommending that $119.28 be paid to the petitioners. An order appended for that action was passed, and the report concurred in.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the claim of Elizabeth Deering, for compensation for the death of her husband, a policeman, who fell and broke his arm while travelling his beat, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioner, on the ground that the accident and the death resulting were the result of gross carelessness, Deering refusing to have his arm amputated until three months afterward, when mortification set in.

The report was concurred in.

BORROWING MONEY FOR PRESENT EXIGENCIES.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor, together with an ordinance authorizing the City Comptroller to borrow $129,750.84, reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance.

It was laid over.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Railroads, to whom were referred the petitions of railroad companies seeking admission to the city, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This being the first ordinance that was presented to your Committee, we felt it was our duty to carefully consider the important question as to the best policy to be pursued for the future in the admission of railroads within the city limits. To that end your Committee invited a consultation with the representatives of the different railroads now seeking admission, and with railroad men generally who might be interested in the matter. A large attendance of prominent railroad men and other citizens was obtained, and on two occasions the future policy to be pursued to railroads was largely debated. Your Committee thus acquired much information, which has enabled them to agree, as a Committee, in regard to the course that should be pursued in the future, and to recommend the accompanying ordinance. We determined that security to life and property of the citizens required that hereafter no railroad should be admitted into our now populous and growing city without being required to build viaducts over street crossings, and that, while it is the duty of the City Government to extend all facilities in its power to enable new roads to enter our city, yet that the great number now seeking, and which continue to seek, entrance to the city, rendered it impossible to grant to each a separate route, and that to do so would require practically the abandonment of a very large portion of the best part of the city to railroad purposes. We are satisfied that three railroad companies can be accommodated on one route having double tracks, and believe that, in the future, no right of way should be granted to any road which will not agree to permit two other companies to share the privileges granted to it. Your Committee also came to the conclusion that, where it could be done, the new roads seeking admittance should be required to enter the city on a route adjacent, or as near as practicable, to the route of some company now having its tracks laid in the city. That this course would give more general satisfaction, and result, as a rule, in much less injury to private property than to pursue the former practice of giving entirely new routes to each railroad admitted. Your Committee have been guided by the foregoing considerations in framing the ordinance herewith submitted. It will be perceived that the route of this road runs nearly all the way contiguous to the tracks of other roads; that the company is obliged to build viaducts at least two in each year, which number your Committee believe will be sufficient. The company is also required to admit to the use of the privileges granted by the ordinance any other two railroad companies desiring to enter the city, and three new roads will be virtually provided for in this ordinance.

Nothing has contributed as much as the railroads to the building up and marvellous growth of our city, and unless all just and proper facilities are granted to new roads, they must seek some other locality where they can obtain them. A due regard to the interest of the city, as a whole, requires that the door should not now be closed against these new companies. Your Committee are aware that no new railroad tracks can be laid without causing more or less damage to private property, and have regarded it as our duty to provide and adopt the route that will occasion the least injury to private interests. We believe that the route indicated in the ordinance will cause less damage to private individuals than any other that could be suggested, and that the few persons who may be injured by the route adopted, after recovering compensation for the damages done them, should give way to the general public interests in the premises.

The following is the ordinance:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, that permission and authority be, and the same are, given and granted unto the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, to lay down, maintain, and operate one or more railroad tracks along and upon the following named route and streets in the city of Chicago, to wit: Commencing at the western city limits, adjacent to the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, thence as near as practicable to the said Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks to Rebecca street, thence on the south half of Rebecca street, thence on the south half of Rebecca street to, or near, the east end of Rebecca street, thence to Meagher street, thence on the south half of Meagher street, (and on the alleys between Johnston and Halsted streets, running on a line nearly due west Meagher street), and across Meagher street into Stewart avenue, thence north in Stewart avenue and Beach street to Harrison street; also to and across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and upon any property said company may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, lying between Beach street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, thence on the east side of the South Branch of the Chicago River, on any property that said company may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise as far north as Adams street and west of Market street, *provided*, that said company shall build a viaduct over their tracks across East Van Buren street, and also viaducts over their tracks which may cross any other streets on said east side which may hereafter be bridged across the said South Branch, such viaducts to be built under the direction, control, and superintendence of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago; and, *provided further*, that upon streets crossed upon said east side, no rails shall be laid which shall obstruct travel more than those now in use by the horse railroad companies in the city of Chicago; *and provided further*; That in lieu of the rights and privileges hereby granted to and across the Chicago River, and on the east side thereof, the said company, at its discretion, may continue their said tracks across West Harrison street, north on the east of the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on any property they may acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, to West Adams street.

SEC. 2. The said railroad company may cross any and all streets and alleys and railroad tracks, upon, and along the line of its said route. Said company to be subject to the direction of the Board of Public Works of said city, in the construction of its said tracks, and the keeping in repair of so much of said streets, alleys, and crossings, as may be occupied by said railroad company, with its tracks, switches, and turn-outs.

SEC. 3. The said railroad company may, and it is hereby authorized to lay down, maintain, and operate one or more railroad tracks, with such turn-outs, side tracks, switches, and turn-tables as it shall deem necessary, over or across any land which it may acquire upon the line of said route, or said streets, or between the same, either by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise.

SEC. 4. The said railroad Company may use and operate all of that portion of its railroad tracks hereby authorized to be laid west of the South Branch of the Chicago river, with locomotive engines and cars, or with horse and other animal power as it shall deem proper, subject to all ordinances of the city of Chicago applicable to railroads similarly situated. It may also operate all of that portion of its tracks as aforesaid, which shall be east of the South Branch of the Chicago River, with passenger cars to be drawn only by horse or other power.

SEC. 5. The said railroad company shall have the right and is hereby authorized, on its route west of the South Branch of the Chicago River, to depress its tracks, to bridge the cross-streets over said tracks, and to employ other means as to such cross streets as it may deem necessary to secure quick transit, all of said work to be done under the directions and superintendence of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago, and all bridges, when erected, with the approaches thereto, shall belong to, and be the property of, the city of Chicago. Convenient crossings shall be made and maintained by said Company where said track or tracks cross any street or alley within said city according to the directions of the Board of Public Works of said city; and said company shall erect viaducts over its said tracks on any street of said city which may be crossed by its said tracks, where, and as the said Board of Public Works may, from time to time, require; *provided, however*, that said Company shall not be required to erect more than two of such viaducts in any one year; and that where such viaducts cannot be built at any such crossing without the same be built over the track or tracks of some other railway company or companies, then said company shall only be obliged to join with such other last mentioned railroad company or companies, and to pay its fair proportion of the costs of such viaduct or viaducts. All such viaducts to be erected under the superintendence of and in such manner as said Board of Public Works may require.

SEC. 6. The said railroad company shall be subject to all general laws and ordinances of the Common Council of said city in relation to railroads.

SEC. 7. The privileges authorized herein are granted upon the express condition, that the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall permit any other railroad companies, not exceeding two in number, which have not at present any right of entrance into the city of Chicago under any ordinance or grant of said city, to use the said tracks hereby authorized to be laid on the streets herein named, jointly with the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company (and to lay down track upon and across any lands owned, leased or occupied by the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, when necessary to the exercise of the privileges hereby granted), upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said companies; and in the event that said companies cannot agree upon such terms, the same shall be settled by three disinterested persons, one to be selected by said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, one to be named by such other company as may desire to use said tracks, and the third by said two persons, shall be the terms and conditions which shall be fixed and determined by said persons, shall be the terms and conditions upon which said companies respectively shall use and occupy said tracks and lay down tracks upon and across said lands; and such other railroad companies which may be allowed the use of said tracks shall have the same privileges to run over, upon and across said streets and alleys as are herein granted to said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR MONDAY WEEK.

Ald. Clarke moved that the report be laid over and made the special order for Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ald. Bailey presented a remonstrance from property-owners.

Ald. McGrath, amid applause from the lobby, who grew excited, opposed making the ordinance the special order of the evening.

Ald. Clowry moved to make it a special order for a week from Monday.

A vote was taken on the amendment, which was carried.

PETITION BY BRICKBATS.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor, as regards the right of petition by brickbats, reported in favor of passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be, and are hereby, tendered to His Honor the Mayor for his prompt vindication of the right of the Council to legislate without coercion, and for calling the attention of the State's Attorney to such violation of the law.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

ENGINE HOUSE ON BLUE ISLAND AVENUE.

The Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred the communication of Ald. Batcham, suggesting the purchase of a lot for an engine house on the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth streets, recommended its reference to the Board of Police Commissioners. Concurred in.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

The Committee on Building and Public Grounds, to whom was referred an ordinance in relation to chimney sweeps and cleaning chimneys, reported, recommending the passage of the ordinance.

The report was laid over.

THE WEST SIDE WATER WORKS.

Ald. Holden asked why a report had not been made by the Committee on Fire and Water in relation to the purchase of a lot on the West Side for a pumping works.

Ald. McGenniss said a report would be made next Monday night.

ORDINANCES.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., reported recommending the passage of an ordinance for a sidewalk on the east side of Market street, from Madison street to Monroe. Passed.

For establishing the grade of the east curb line of Michigan avenue and River streets. Passed.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a petition for a sidewalk on Clark street, from Harrison street to Randolph, reported recommending its reference to the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance authorizing its construction.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D., to whom was referred an ordinance establishing the grade on Michigan street from Wells street to Clark street, reported, recommending its passage, and it was passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., to whom was referred an ordinance concerning the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway (heretofore published), reported, recommending its passage.

Its consideration was made the special order for next Monday week.

The same Committee, to whom was referred ordinances for a sidewalk on McReynolds street, from Reuben street to Ridgeville road, and on Indiana street, from Noble to Paulina street, reported, recommending their passage. They were passed.

PERMISSION GRANTED.

The same Committee, to whom was referred the petition of James Forsyth & Co., asking permission to use a portion of the sidewalk on the corner of West Lake and Union streets, reported, recommending that the prayer be granted. The report was concurred in.

SIXTEENTH STREET VIADUCT.

The same Committee to whom was referred an order in relation to the erection of a viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad crossings at Sixteenth street, reported an ordinance authorizing its erection. It was laid over.

THE LAKE FRONT QUESTION.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, to whom was referred a communication and resolution from Alderman McAvoy recommending that the Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel be instructed to enter into negotiations with the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central Railroads for the sale and transfer of that portion of the lake front lying north of Monroe street and east of Michigan avenue, upon the condition that the said companies proceed at once to erect thereon freight and passenger depots suitable to the wants and demands of the city; and also an ordinance on the same subject by Ald. Daggy, having carefully considered the same, reported that they had learned from reliable authority that the city is enjoined from doing what the resolutions contemplate, and recommended that the resolutions and the ordinance be placed on file.

The report was concurred in.

THE IRA JUDD TRACT.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of Ald. Holden as to the validity of the sale of the Ira Judd tract (245 acres on North LaSalle street and North avenue,) in exchange for some ground known as the Milliman tract, submitted a lengthy report giving a history of the land, and recommended the passage of the following:

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that the exchange of the Ira Judd tract for a small portion of the Milliman tract by the city of Chicago was brought about through fraud and corruption; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that if such report be true, the original transfer and exchange is susceptible of being broken, and the land ceded by the city reclaimed to its former estate; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to report at our next regular meeting, as to the validity of the above exchange and the probability of sustaining a suit in our Courts for the recovery of the tract of ground known as the Ira Judd tract.

The report was laid over.

NOT FOR SALE.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a proposal of Mr. Curtis to purchase the triangular piece of ground situated at the intersection of Burnside street, Archer avenue and Twentieth street, reported adversely, recommending that the Board of Public Works be instructed to fence in the land and beautify it. The report was concurred in.

CANNOT BE BOUGHT.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a proposal of N. S. Taylor, to purchase the ground situated at the junction of Prairie and Cottage Grove avenues, reported adversely, recommending that the fence around the land be removed and the public be permitted to use it as a sort of park.

The report was concurred in.

THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS.

Ald. Daggy called attention to an ordinance, which he presented over a year ago, in relation to the consumption of gas, and the duties of gas inspectors, and offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas Lights to make a report on the matter at the next regular meeting.

The resolution was adopted.

MARKET SQUARE.

The Committee on Markets, to whom was referred the petition of L. S. Whitney and others, for a reduction of rent upon the land on West Randolph street upon which they have been permitted to erect stalls for the purpose of selling meats, reported recommending the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized and directed to rent unto the present tenants thereof the lots located on Market Square, on West Randolph street, in said city of Chicago, said lots being 23x30 feet in dimensions, at an annual rental of $300, said rental to commence from the first renting thereof by said Board of Public Works.

AN OLD CLAIM ALLOWED.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported an order authorizing the Comptroller to pay John Hogan $2,500 for work done on the old City Hall.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

Ald. Gill offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State did, by special act, in 1869, fix the salaries of a majority of the city officers, taking from the Common Council the power to reduce below a certain sum said salaries; and

WHEREAS, Many of said salaries are higher than the present state of the city finances will warrant paying; and

WHEREAS, The Mayor has recommended a reduction of salaries of all employes of the city, and believing that the legislative authority of this city should have power to fix all salaries of its city officers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be instructed to draft a bill repealing the act of 1869, fixing the salaries of certain city officers, and forward the same to the Cook County delegates in the General Assembly, and they (the Cook County delegates), are hereby requested to urge the passage of the same.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

Ald. Powell offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare and submit to the Council, at the next regular meeting, providing some plan whereby the damages caused to property by granting the railroad the privilege of laying tracks in the streets of this city can be settled with the property-owners on said streets before said railroad tracks are put down.

TO BE PUBLISHED.

Ald. Bond offered a resolution instructing the City Clerk to publish the portion of Chapter 9 of the old fire ordinance embraced in the new one, in the corporation newspaper.

It was adopted.

MORE SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Carney offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to build sidewalks on the west side of Kingsbury street, from Erie to Chicago avenue; on the north side of Illinois street, from Kingsbury to Wells street; on the west side of Franklin street, from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue; on the north side of Erie street, from Wells street to the river.

It was adopted.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Ald. McGrath offered a resolution requesting the Board of Public Works to report to the Council, at its next regular meeting, what will be the total cost of cleaning the streets, each year, at the price agreed to be paid to the contractor to whom the work has been let. It was adopted.

ANOTHER SIDEWALK.

Ald. Woodman offered a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to construct a temporary sidewalk on the east side of North Clark street, from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue. It was adopted.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The President requested the Committee appointed to receive the Japanese to meet at the City Clerk's office at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

A General Endorsement of the Resolutions of the Citizens' Meeting by the Lumbermen of Chicago.

The following endorsement of the resolutions adopted at the citizens' meeting, held at the Tremont House on Friday evening last, was yesterday evening forwarded to Hon. John A. Logan:

Hon. John A. Logan, United States Senator:

The undersigned lumber manufacturers and dealers fully endorse the following resolutions adopted by the citizens' meeting of the 16th inst.:

Resolved, That this meeting, in behalf of the people of Chicago, without distinction of party, appeal to the Congress of the United States to pass the bill now pending, to allow a drawback of the duties paid upon materials imported and actually used in the construction and repair of buildings in the burned district, with such restrictions only as shall secure the Treasury against fraud and confine the operations of the bill to those actually engaged in building in said burned district.

Resolved, That the citizens of Chicago do not ask any donation from the General Government to enable them to rebuild their burned homes and places of business, but they respectfully represent that the Government should obtain its revenue from the profits and prosperity of the country, and not from its losses and calamities; and, inasmuch as the property destroyed in the unparalleled conflagration of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October last had once paid all the taxes lawfully imposed thereon, we hold that it is unjust to require the payment of these taxes a second time for the restoration of that property.

Resolved, That the destructive conflagration which has laid so large a portion of the city of Chicago in ruins, has not destroyed the courage or energy of her people; that they intend to rebuild their city, and they ask of Congress that, while our people are gathering all their resources, and devoting all their energies to this great work, they shall not be made the victims of the ruinous extortions and enormous enhancement of prices of building materials, which has been occasioned in this market by the vast increase in demand, but that, by the passage of the bill now before Congress, we may, by enlarging the area from which our supplies can be obtained, be able to procure our building materials at fair and reasonable rates.

Ludington, Wells & VanSchaick,
Kirby, Carpenter & Co.,
Ford River Lumber Company,
White, Swan & Co.,
Phillips & Brown,
C. Mears & Co.,
F. B. Gardner & Co.,
Bushnell, Wentworth & Reed,
H. Witbeck & Co.,
Bigelow Bros.,
B. L. Anderson & Co.,
The Peshtigo Company,
T. M. Avery,
Mears, Bates & Co.,
Curtiss & Skinner,
Henry Curtis,
John A. B. Waldo,
McDonald & Roe,
Gillett & King,
Perry & Pearson,
Burdick & Mead,
W. H. Jenkins,
A. T. King & Co.,
Mills & Cook,
Martin Ryerson,
W. S. Babcock & Bro.,
Walkup & Needes,
S. K. Martin,
P. Stevens,
T. W. Harvey,
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
W. D. Houghteling & Co.,
Batcheller & Benton,
Dean Brothers,
Wheelock, Fauntleroy & Son,
Sinclair & Moore,
Kelly, Wood & Co.,
Fisher, Perley & Co.,
J. F. Mendsen,
Bishop & Lull,
Robert B. Queal & Co.,
Queal & Winter,
A. R. Gray & Co.,
Hubbard & Wood,
Charnly Brothers & Co.,
Thompson Bros. & Co.,
B. F. Ferguson,
E. F. Chase & Bro.,
Calkins & Fisher,
Ira Manend & Co.,
McMullen & Officer,
Hilliard, Churchill & Co.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Meeting of Policy-Holders of the Defunct Great Western Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Policy-holders of the above Company was held, at No. 252 Milwaukee avenue, on Feb. 17, 1872, for the purpose of forming a union amongst the policy-holders for the prosecution of their claims against said company, now in bankruptcy. Mr. Louis Nelke was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. G. W. Zeiger, Secretary.

Mr. B. M. Shaffner addressed the meeting, stating that he represented claims amounting to $75,000, and proceeded to give a statement of the affairs of the Great Western Insurance Company, showing conclusively the ability of that company to pay every dollar of its losses by the late fire; that Mr. Hooker, the late Secretary of the Company, was at present the Provisional Assignee of the Company, and the Company itself was endeavoring to elect one of its officers, or some one in its interest to the position of Permanent Assignee of the Company. He closed his remarks by cautioning all policy-holders against signing any power of Attorney to elect any man in the interest of the Company as Assignee thereof, and that united action on the part of all policy-holders was absolutely necessary to compel the Company to pay its losses in full.

Mr. P. J. Wolf moved, that a meeting be held by the policy holders of the Great Western, on Tuesday evening February 20, at No. 252 Milwaukee avenue, for the purpose of advising and conferring with each other as to the proper course to protect the interests of the policy-holders. In the meantime the policy-holders, now present, would have time to see their friends and cause other policy-holders to be present on Tuesday evening. He also moved, that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to make the necessary preparations for the next meeting, and to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the leading papers.

The motion of Mr. P. J. Wolf was adopted and the Chairman appointed Messrs Julius Wissel, Jacob Harth, and J. Wolf such committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., of London.

It would do violence to the *amour propre* of an American to suppose that anything but the best came to his shores from the other side. He might not be invariably right, but he would conclude that he was, *in regard to insurance*, if he took the January statement of the Imperial as his index. We never saw *just* such a statement of assets! There are at the United States Branch $1,064,647.32, and, except the single item of premiums in course of collection, every dollar is in cash or the bonds of the States or the United States; and more than 88 per cent of the whole is in Government! This remarkable absence of miscellaneous and questionable items will attract the notice of every thinking man to whose attention it may be brought; specially in this day of inflation, when every nerve is strained by the companies in a pardonable effort to make the best of things, after Chicago. The small amount of unpaid losses, at the close of the year, when compared with the large business done by the company, is also noticeable, and indicates those habits of promptness and thorough work so characteristic of Mr. Manager Crowell. The one cause of dissatisfaction, about which more has been said in connection with the English companies than any other, is wanting in this. The Imperial is a *fire* insurance company and nothing else. There are no marine complications or life reserves to befog the student of its statistics. Its business is confined to the one branch—fire—and hence is simple, clear, and easily understood. Its agents throughout the country fully appreciate the advantages they enjoy as representatives of the Imperial, and are awake to its interests and their own. A large and growing business is steadily swelling the assets of the branch, and affording an increasing basis of security for its policy-holders, and an augmenting source of confidence to the public at large.—*Insurance Monitor, Feb., 1872.*

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

Ex-Alderman Whittaker, of the Fifth Ward, Granted a Change of Venue.

He Expresses an Entire Lack of Confidence in the People of Cook County.

His Chances of an Unprejudiced Trial Destroyed by the Newspapers.

Forty-four of His Friends Believe the People are Hostile to Bribery and Corruption.

Remarks of Judge Farwell in Granting the Application.

The matter of the application of ex-Alderman (of the Fifth Ward) George S. Whittaker, for a change of venue, in the matter of the indictment pending against him in the Criminal Court, came on to be heard yesterday before Judge Farwell of the Circuit Court, who is presiding during this month in the Criminal Court. The application is based upon the effect of public opinion in debarring him of the opportunity of receiving a fair and impartial trial in this county.

THE APPLICATION MADE.

Mr. Whittaker, in his affidavit, states that he was an Alderman from the Fifth Ward of this city, and at the December term of 1871, by a special Grand Jury, an indictment was presented against him, charging him with proffering to receive as a bribe the sum of $500 from C. V. Dyer to secure an exchange of two pieces of property, the Judd and Milliman tracts. That he fears he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in this Court, for the reason that the minds of the inhabitants of Cook County are prejudiced against him. This fear he states is grounded upon the following facts: Before the empanelling of the special Grand Jury which presented the indictment, charges of official corruption were made against the members of the present Council, and resolutions were adopted in the Council to employ counsel to assist in the investigations. The matter was extensively discussed, generally in the newspapers, and among all classes in the community, so that a great excitement ensued. The Democratic Central Committee, representing the Democratic party, did not take action and employ counsel to assist in this matter, giving the weight of that political influence to secure such a condition of the public mind as to prevent a fair trial, thus aiding the daily journals in the effort to arouse the feelings of the citizens; and since the indictments were presented they have become a topic of general conversation throughout the county, and the papers have still attempted to prejudice the minds of the people against the petitioner and others so indicted. Then he referred to the seventy-two newspaper articles appended to the petition of Hermann O. Glade for a change of venue, to seven articles appended to the petition of Ald. McCauley, referring to them, and making them a part of his petition, with the relation that these are matters likely to produce unfavorable impressions upon the public mind, had been brought to the notice of nearly everybody qualified to sit on the jury. Beyond this, he learned that Montgomery was tried, and in one case, at least, convicted by passion and prejudice upon insufficient evidence, as was the fact in the case of Ald. Busse, as was evidenced by the fact that the Supreme Court granted a *supersedeas* because there was insufficient evidence to warrant the conviction. He also states that the present Petit Jury was summoned in an unusual, unfair, and partial manner; that one of the Deputy Sheriffs gave to each of four Bailiffs the names of six firms, directing each of the Bailiffs to summon one person from each of such firms. To satisfy himself, amid these accumulated facts, as to the condition of the public mind, he began early in February, and he had since heard the strongest expressions of his guilt in advance of the hearing of his cause, as well as that other Aldermen were also guilty, although their cases had not yet been heard. For a week he had been ill, but he had still continued his investigations in this regard through other agencies, among well-known citizens, and he had ascertained the universality of the sentiment, to show which he presented affidavits, which he averred might have been added to, but many responsible persons decline to present their affidavits lest they, too, should be made subject to vituperation.

OBJECTION TO ACCOMPANYING AFFIDAVITS.

Mr. Sidney Smith objected to the reading of affidavits made by individuals, not the petitioner.

Mr. Storrs claimed that while the matter appeared as a series of affidavits, it was also adopted and made a part of the petition.

The Court reserved any decision of the point.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The counsel then read a series of affidavits of residents of Chicago, in effect, that the charges have been made the topic of general comment in business and private circles in the city, creating, as a result, a great deal of public feeling and excitement. That each of the individuals deposing had heard repeated expressions of opinion from large numbers of men in the city, exceedingly hostile to the Alderman charged, to the effect that each and all were guilty of the offences charged against them, and that, according to the belief of each of the deponents, neither one nor the other of the Aldermen accused can receive a fair and impartial trial in this county. The deponents are:

Frank D. Grey, thirty-two years in Chicago; wholesale grocer.
W. M. Best, sixteen years in Chicago; wholesale grocer.
William J. Daniels, seventeen years in Chicago tobacconist, etc.
O. W. Barnes, four years in Chicago; hats and furs.
James Gallagher, twenty-four years in Chicago; Constable.
George W. Bittinger, nineteen years in Chicago; wholesale fruiterer.
John J. Page, five years in Chicago; real estate.
J. D. Barnes, sixteen years in Chicago; hats and furs.
Daniel D. Broadway, twenty-one years in Chicago; butcher.
J. W. Bennett, four years in Chicago; attorney-at-law.
R. W. Dodd, twenty-five years in Chicago; merchant tailor.
Henry F. Frink, twelve years in Chicago; real estate.
C. Leeds, ten years in Chicago; coal.
C. C. Tilden, ten years in Chicago; livery business.
Orville Orcutt, twenty years in Chicago; ship builder.
M. M. Orcutt, twenty years in Chicago; coal dealer.
Harold S. Peck.
George M. Frink, twelve years in Chicago; real estate.
Abraham Cobert, twenty years in Chicago; distiller.
O. Guthrie, twenty-five years in Chicago; iceman.
Grange Sard, eight years in Chicago; clothier.
T. Eckhart, sixteen years in Chicago; real estate.
William McLain.
S. C. Duey, thirteen years in Chicago; builder.
Edward M. Endicott, eighteen years in Chicago; merchandise broker.
B. N. Annis, ten years in Chicago; grocer.
William Best, eighteen years in Chicago; wholesale tobacconist.
N. P. Larsen, three years in Chicago; livery stable keeper.
George Miller, sixteen years in Chicago; distiller.
George W. Egerson, eight years in Chicago; show-case maker.
A. A. Childs, ten years in Chicago; broker.
H. A. Austin, eight years in Chicago; broker.
A. N. Hindman, one and one-half years in Chicago; commission.
W. J. Walker, lumber merchant.
William Nicholson.
George W. Adams, commission merchant.
John C. Maxwell lumber merchant.
Rogers Fowler, real estate.
Edgar Loomis, ten years in Chicago; real estate.
George W. Haskins, eight years in Chicago; household furnishing.
Charles Knickerbocker, engraver.
H. D. Parmelee, fifteen years in Chicago; stock broker.
Henry I. Prentice, eighteen years in Chicago; commission merchant.
William Archdeacon, seventeen years in Chicago; fruit business.

THE BALANCE OF THE PETITION.

The petitioner continued that, having been, during eighteen years, a resident of the city of Chicago, engaged largely in business, he had supposed that the reputation he had gained in that business would have protected him against a prejudice which should seek to convict him unheard, or upon evidence of trivial weight, and, therefore, he had been reluctant to believe that, in his case, there existed any necessity to make an application to transfer the trial of his cause to any foreign county; but, under the weight of evidence presented to himself and his friends, he had had forced upon him the conclusion that he had reason to fear that an impartial trial in this county could not be offered or secured to him.

SEVENTY-TWO NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

As to the articles referred to as having been published in the daily papers, which were appended to the application of Hermann O. Glade for a change of venue, these were not present in Court, it having been in that case stipulated in open Court that the originals might be used as a part of the record presented to the Supreme Court in that case.

It was agreed that the Court might consider that there were seventy-two such articles published, in all the English dailies, of a highly sensational and inflammatory character, reflecting upon Aldermen, specifically and generally.

THE PEOPLE DENY.

Mr. Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, then put in his denial that the minds of our inhabitants are so prejudiced against the defendant that he cannot have a fair trial in this county.

In support of this denial he put in his own affidavit, that the fear of the defendant that he will not receive a fair and impartial trial in this county on account of prejudice is, according to his best judgment and belief, not well founded, nor true in deponent's judgment; nor has there been, or is there, any undue excitement or undue feeling in the minds of the inhabitants of the county in relation to the charge of bribery against Whittaker. He has had opportunities for ascertaining, during the progress of these trials the feelings and minds of many inhabitants of the county, and from conversations and observation he is satisfied and convinced that, while there is a general public sentiment existing, any and all officials of the Municipal Government of the city or the county who may be clearly proved to have been guilty of such official corruption as to amount in law to the crime of bribery, should be punished under the law; yet there is no disposition manifested in the minds of the inhabitants of the county generally to have or procure the conviction of any individual charged with this crime unless his guilt should be clearly and satisfactorily proved.

He then recites the fact that five trials had been had with the result of four convictions and one acquittal. The jurors drawn were taken from persons of different occupations, and in each case, after special examination as to the existence of such prejudice, without exhausting the full challenges of the defendant's panels, were completed, and but two persons were challenged on the ground of their opinion formed. In each case he expresses his opinion that sufficient evidence was presented under the law to warrant a conviction, except perhaps in the Bailey case, where an acquittal followed which was greeted with loud applause by the bystanders. That if there was at any time any excitement, it was at its height pending the trial of the case of Glade, which was looked upon as a sort of test case, and he states the conclusion that, if there now exists less feeling and interest in relation to the bribery cases than heretofore, and he believes from the practical test in the investigation of the jurors that there is no ground to believe that there is reason for fear. He also states that the leading journals of the city have extensive circulation throughout the State, and that the articles complained of have been read as extensively, and perhaps more so, in other counties, and that the feeling against the crime is not local. He also denies that the Democratic Central Committee has called on the Democratic party to procure the conviction of all parties charged with bribery.

CAN HE BE SUPPORTED?

Mr. Sydney Smith proposed to read his affidavit.

Mr. Anthony objected, for the law only provides that the State's Attorney may put in a general denial, and his own counter affidavit.

The Court reserved the question.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH DEPOSES.

Mr. Smith's affidavit states, in substance, that as an attorney-at-law he has been engaged in the prosecution of certain Aldermen of the city, and has had extensive opportunities of ascertaining the state of public feeling in the county in relation to the bribery indictments against Aldermen, and from observation and conversation, he is fully satisfied there is no prejudice in the minds of the inhabitants of the county generally against Whittaker or other Aldermen, or any disposition to convict any one not proved guilty by ample and clear evidence; nor is it true that the Democratic Committee, so far as he is advised, has taken any action or expressed any desire to convict all Aldermen indicted for bribery, but on the contrary he is able to, and does state, that the said Committee only desire that these indictments be fairly tried before an impartial jury, and that those only should be convicted who may be clearly proved guilty.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Storrs urged on the part of the petitioner that it was not overstating the truth to say that in the administration of justice in this Court there never has been an application for a change of venue based upon so strong a showing as in this case.

It would seem to him that the refusal of this application would be in effect to abolish the statute having relation to change of venue. This petition presents the simple question whether a citizen of eighteen years' standing, of hitherto unspotted reputation, is entitled to a denial of an impartial trial. To deny the prayer is in effect to say that there are such peculiarities about this case and its class that the exigency of the occasion requires the refusal of a statutory right lest a man being fairly tried should be acquitted.

Mr. Sidney Smith, on the part of the people, replied, first, to the vehement denunciation of these prosecutions, because they were perhaps new to the Court who now sat upon the bench. They had been, however, presented during all the series of causes. He had been astonished that this motion had been made at this stage of the proceedings, by reason of the general knowledge of the result which flowed from a like application in the Glade case. In that case a strong case was made, based upon the newspaper articles, and totally undenied. That application was then fully argued, and this defendant was in Court, and the whole of the bugbear about the press and its influence upon the public mind was presented, the venue was denied to be granted, trial was had, conviction followed, the record was presented to the Supreme Court in full bench, and *supersedeas* was refused. The trial of Aldermen proceeded to the end of the term, but the whole business not being completed, notice was again given that the trials would now be resumed. Notwithstanding this delay, this motion was not offered to be made until the 12th instant. This he claimed was a want of diligence.

Mr. Reed, concluding for the people, occupied but a few moments, and contended that the statute contains prohibitory provisions to guide the Court in this application, that no Court shall grant any change of venue in a criminal cause where the facts set forth in the petition are denied by the people, nor unless said Court shall be satisfied that said petition is true in substance and in fact, and that there is reasonable ground to fear that said defendant cannot receive a fair and impartial trial in the county where the same is pending.

Mr. John Van Arman had long ago ceased to expect a fair and manly discussion of questions involved in these cases. It is sought by the line of discussion to induce the Court to believe that he would come into antagonism with the people, or that he would convict persons of committing perjury who have heretofore sat to bring a sort of terrorism to bear upon the Court. The States Attorney have stated that to change the venue would be, on the part of the Court, to convict the whole people of the community of having relapsed into a state of barbarism. If this is so in every case where a change of venue is granted, there is also this conviction of the general public. Is not this an utterly false view of the position of the Court? By changing the venue the Court convicts no one of dishonesty or disloyalty to their oaths or that he is blameworthy. Is it not of the very essence of prejudice that it comes on unknown, and distorts the mind when its existence is unseen or unfelt? It is the unconscious prejudice that is to be feared in the cause of justice, for otherwise honest men, knowing of the existence of prejudice, would ignore it: but therein is the real danger, not knowing that the prejudice exists even, the honest mind is apt to be warped.

THE DECISION.

The Court (Farwell, J.). I think I am prepared to decide this motion now. I think that the motion should be granted, and the reasons upon which I think so, briefly, are these: I think that the affidavit shows such publications of the newspapers as naturally would produce the effect of which the defendant has a right to complain, as far as a fair trial here is concerned. I do not say that the newspapers have published anything which is not true; that they have published anything which it was not their duty to publish. That I do not know. I know but little of this matter. I do not wish to prejudge the case in any way; but I do think, under the affidavit presented, and the extracts which have been read, that the effect of the publication in these various papers must have been, to some extent, to produce a public sentiment which this defendant has a right to consider prejudicial to him, and such as will prevent his having a fair trial.

Now, these articles in the papers seem to take it for granted, and to state substantially, so far I understand them, not that bribery and corruption are bad things—that is, not altogether—but they seem to take it for granted, or wish to have the public understand, that these Alderman who have been indicted are guilty, and there does not seem to be anything in any of the papers which takes any differing position from that. There does not seem to be any difference of opinion among the papers in this one particular. So, taking in to consideration the importance of the press, the position which it occupies as being the source to which we look for information, and which to a great extent, drives and makes the public opinion, I think that these men who have been indicted might well fear that they could not expect to have a fair trial in a county where this was the universal expression of the press. Whether the press is right or not, I don't know. Whether these men are guilty or not, that I know nothing of. As to the importance of having corruption and bribery punished, that there can be no two opinions about among decent men, but, as to whether these men are guilty of the particular crime or not, that is a thing to be determined on a fair trial, and, although it is of the greatest importance that corruption and bribery should be punished, it is also of great importance that men who are accused and indicted should have a fair trial, and should be tried by disinterested jurors, and by an unprejudiced and fair Court. And I think that these men have a right for fear, considering the facts which have been stated, and in view of the universal expression of the press that there is a popular opinion and sentiment against them, and that whether guilty or not there is danger that they might not have an unprejudiced trial.

I believe that every fair minded man who will make this case his own, consider himself indicted for any offence, and then consider the fact that the whole press of the city has opened on him, and has expressed a decided opinion on his case in conjunction with others, would feel, and his friends would feel, there was danger that he could not have a fair and impartial trial.

I think, therefore, this defendant is entitled to have a change of venue, and, as to where the case should go, that is, of course, a matter to be discussed and to be considered hereafter.

M'AULEY'S CASE.

The motion in the case of Ald. McAuley was laid over until this morning.

THE WORLD'S GENEROSITY.

Balance of Contributions from Aberdeen, Scotland—The New York "Sun" Relief Fund—Persons Missing and Inquired for.

FROM ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND,

were yesterday received by Mayor Medill the following letters:

NORTH-OF-SCOTLAND BANK,
ABERDEEN, Feb 1, 1872.

His Honor, Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: By desire of the Committee formed by this city and county to organize a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Chicago, I send enclosed a marginal bill of the North-of-Scotland Bank of £659 14s 9d, being the balance of the contributions. On the 13th of November last the sum of £1,000 was sent to your Committee by telegraph, through Messrs. Handyside & Henderson, of Glasgow.

Allow me to say that the amount does not adequately represent the sympathy felt in this district of Scotland for your suffering fellow-citizens. Aberdeen is the only large city in this county, and whilst our Lord Provost and leading citizens contributed handsomely, over the county the subscriptions with the exception of those of the nobility who liberally aided the Committee) were numerous, and in many cases of small amount. They thus express the interest felt in a thinly peopled agricultural district in the wants of your community.

Be so good as to apply the money now sent to the purpose for which it was contributed, and cause its receipt to be acknowledged to me. I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. LUMSDEN,
Honorary Treasurer of the Fund.

Enclosed with the above was the bill of exchange referred to, and also the following letter from the Lord Provost:

ABERDEEN, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago.

MY DEAR MAYOR: Finding in my absence that the Treasurer of the Chicago Fire Fund, Mr. Lumsden, has remitted to you the balance of the amount received in this city and county for the relief of the sufferers, I merely write to confirm what he says in regard to the general feeling of sympathy of which the subscription here is a proof. I only further beg to say that the Earl of Kintore, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Queen's representative, took a very lively interest in the matter, and subscribed liberally. I trust the energy and resources of your countrymen will soon rebuild your beautiful city of more durable materials. I have the honor to be, my dear Mayor, your most obedient,

WM. LESLIE, Lord Provost.

THE NEW YORK "SUN" FUND.

From J. W. England, publisher of the New York *Sun*, was received a letter, authorizing Mayor Medill to draw on that institution for $137, the balance of contributions sent to the *Sun* office for the Chicago Relief Fund.

MISSING PERSONS INQUIRED FOR.

The Mayor of Buffalo, Alex. Brush, has written for information respecting the present whereabouts of David Brown and wife, who, with an unmarried son, George, lived, before the fire, in October last, on the corner of Halsted and Polk streets. Brown was employed in some capacity in the Michigan Southern railroad depot. Friends in Buffalo are anxious concerning the matter.

Rev. James Spence, of Ludlope Free Church Manse, Galashiels, Scotland, writes on behalf of a worthy couple of his flock to obtain information of their son, Thomas Bell, aged 24, and by trade a tinsmith and plumber, working chiefly in fitting up stoves and making cooking utensils. His employer's name is unknown, but he boarded at No. 336 Stewart avenue, near Twenty-second street. Previous to boarding here he lived with William Dyer, No. 325 Stewart avenue.

Anna Kunz, of Vienna, Austria, desires information of her brother, Gustavus Kunz, who was employed at a confectioner's, and lived, as she says, "in West Sipperts street No. 129, of Chicago." There is, however, no such street. The sister and parents of Gustavus have not heard from him since the fire, and are very anxious to learn his whereabouts.

"JOSH BILLINGS."

His First Appearance in Chicago Last Evening.

Humorous Aphorisms and Brief and Pungent Essays.

What He Knows About Hotels, Hash, Farming, and Injuns.

"Josh Billings" lectured last evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, to an audience large in numbers in spite of operatic counter-attractions, and above the average in intelligence. This was the first lecture ever delivered by Mr. Shaw in Chicago. He is a gentleman of rather striking *personnel*, about six feet in height, and spare of figure. His features are strongly marked, and his hair, which is slightly sprinkled with gray, is worn long, and combed behind the ears. His appearance is slightly sanctimonious, to which his black clerical garb,—the vest buttoning to the chin,—contributes not a little. If one expected anything from him in the way of mirth, it would be some prim and Puritanic jest, instead of the real unctuous humor which he furnishes. The audience was sympathetic, and applauded when any truth seemed happily put, or any point well made. The address was rather dimly related to the topic advertised, "Hotels," which served as in the case of other humorous speeches merely as a vehicle to introduce a long string of humorous aphorisms, and brief and pungent essays upon common topics.

HOTELS.

Of hotels, &c., Josh said: Hotels are houses of refuge, houses for the vagrants, the mariner's retreat, and the bachelor's fireside; and a good landlord is like a good step-mother,—he knows his business, and means to do his duty. He knows how to rub his hands with joy when the traveller draws nigh; he knows how to smile; he knew your wife's first husband, but he don't speak about that. He can tell to a sprinkle whether it will rain to-morrow or not; he hears your complaints with a tear in his eye, and stands round ready with a shirt-collar as white as a piece of broken China. A man may be a good Supreme Court Judge, and at the same time be a miserable landlord. It is too often the case that landlords go into the hash business as ministers go into their profession—with the very best motives, but the poorest kind of prospects.

HASH.

Hash is made of cast-off vittles, and has done more to advance the human race than any other kind of mixed food. For breakfast, a small tenderline stake, some ham and eggs, four baked potatoes, a plate of buttered toast, some slapjacks, a No. 1 mackerel, two cups of coffee, and some hash—is good. I worship hash this way better'n any other. I have seen hash myself that I had my doubts about, but I eat it—and still live. I love hash—from principle—and this is my rule. I watch the landlady, and, if she eats it, I take "some more hash." This is what makes me so popular at all boarding-houses where I live.

HOW HOTELS ARE KEPT.

Hotels are kept in all sorts of ways, some on the European plan, but most of them on no plan at all. If you take the trouble to hunt for them, you will find the following description a mild one of nine hotels out of every ten between the Atlantick and Pacifick: Your room is 13 foot 6 inches by 9 foot 7 inches, parallelogramly. It being "court week" (as usual), all the good rooms are employed by the Judge and the lawyers. Your room is on the uttermost floor. The carpet is ingrained—ingrained with dust, with kerosene ile, and ink-spots of four generashuns. There are two pegs in the room to hitch coats onto; one of them is broke off, and the other is pulled out and missing. The buro has three legs, and one brick. The glass on the buro is held by two pivots, which has lost thare grip. The top dror of the buro contains three badly-bent hare-pins, and a rat. Thare is one towel on the rack, thin, but wet, and the rain wont come out of the well. The soap is as tuff as a whetstun. The soap is variagated with some spots, and smells like cinnamon ile. Thare is three chares in the room, one is a rocker and all three are broken-hearted. Thare is an iron match-safe on the mantle, and, to make it more safe, it is empty. Thare is a curtain to the window, and thare don't want to be none, for you can't see out, and who can see in? The bell-rope has let go about six inches this side the ceiling. The bed has a slat bottom, and two matresses, one cotton, and the other doubtful; and both of them harder and about as thick as a sea biskit. You enter the bed sideways, and go down like a beefstake on to the ribs of a gridiron. The bed is inhabited, and you sleep sum, but roll over a good deal. For breakfast you have a cracked gong and rye coffee, and sum beefstake as thick as a blister plaster, and as tuff as a hound's ear. The table is covered with plates, a half-dozen scared-to-death pickles on one of them, and six little bits of crackers on another. Thare's a puter caster with three bottles in it, and one with two inches of drowned flies and vinegar in it. A servant girl with auburn tresses hangs around, and ernestly, and every now and then wants to know if you will take another cup of coffee. You say "no marm," and push aside the table. You haven't eat enuff to pay you for picking your teeth.

The rest of the lecture consisted of short essays sandwiched with aphorisms. We give one or two as specimens.

ESSAY ON FARMING.

My Buzzum Frend, Horace Greely, as rit a book, the title of which is, "What I Know About Farming," but although I haven't had time yet to peruse it I don't doubt to pronounce it fust-rate. What I know about farming don't amount to much. Farming, now-a-days, is pretty much all theory, and therefore it ain't astonishing that a man can live in New York and edit a fust-clas newspaper, and know all about farming. A farm now-a-days of 160 acres will produce more buckwheat and pancakes run on theory than it would 60 years ago run with manure and hard knocks. There's nothing like booklarnin', and the time will eventually come when a man won't have to have only one of Josh Billings' Farmer's Allmanax to run a farm or a camp-meeting with. Often now it ain't uncommon to see three or four hired men on a farm with three or four plows and oxen, standing all still while the boss goes into the library and reads himself up for the day's plowing. If I was running a farm now-a-days, I believe I would rather have thirty-six bushels of potatoes raised on theory than to have eighty-four bushels raised in the mean, underhand way of your late benighted grand-parents.

Farming, after all, is a good deal like the hotel business. Everybody thinks they can keep hotel now-a-days, and they can; but this accounts for the great number of dreadfully mean hotels there is all over the country. Just take this theory out of the farming and there ain't nothing left but hard knocks and mighty tight crops. When I see so much folks rushing into theory farming as there is now-a-days, and so many of them rushing out again, I think of that remarkable piece of Scripture which says, "Many are called, but few are chosen."

I once took a farm myself. I took it on shares, and run it on theory, and the thing figured up in this way: I done all the work, and furnished all the theory, and had the ague nine months out of twelve for my share of the profits; and the other fellow paid all the taxes on the farm with his share of the profits. By mutual consent we both quit that farm at the end of the year.

What I know about farming ain't worth bragging about anyhow. If a man really is anxious to make money on a farm, the less theory he has on hand the better, and he must do pretty much all the work himself, and feed his family on what he can't sell, and go ragged enough all the time and hunt bees.

I know of many farmers who are so afflicted with theory that they won't set a gate-post until they have had the ground analyzed by some professor of anatomy, to see if the earth has got the right kind of ingredients in it—for post-holes. That's what I call running theory into the ground.

But what I know about farming ain't worth much, anyhow. The fact is, that all theories, of all kinds, work well except in practice. There ain't no theory in breaking a mule, except to go for him with a club, and brake him just as you split a log. * * * What I know about farming ain't worth bragging about, but I have worked on a farm long enough to find out that there ain't no prayer so good for poor land as manure, and there ain't no theory can beat 12 hours each day, Sundays excepted, of honest labor applied to the soil. I am an old-fashioned fellow, anyhow, and heartily hate new things, bekause I have been beat by them so often. I never knew a farm that was worked pretty much by theory but what was "for sale, or to let" every few years; and I never knew a farm that was worked in the good old ignorant way of our ancestors but what was handed down from father to son, and was always noted for raising brawny-armed boys, buxom lasses, and first rate potatoes.

What I know about farming is nothing but experience, and experience now-a-days ain't worth much. I had rather have a good-looking theory, to catch flats with, than the experience even of Methusaler. Experience is a good thing to lay down to die with, but you can't do no business with it now-a-days. It ain't warm enough. Give me a red-hot humbug, and I can make most of the experience in this world ashamed of itself.

INJUNS.

Injuns can be civilized, occasionally, once in a while, but it takes at least 20 per cent off from the real value of the Injun, besides, it injures the general reputation of the civilization. A civilized Injun ain't of any more real value to himself nor any one else than a tame deer is. Sunday Schools are a good place to learn the catechism, and git the hang of the ten Commandments; but to know the Injun you must go amongst him. You can't study an Injun and loaf in a meeting-house all this time. I am sorry for this, but I don't think that I am to blame for it. Cruelty and deceit are the leading articles in the Injun's nature, and you might just as well attempt to get the wiggle out of a snake, or the sting out of a hornet, by civilizations, as to get these two vices of any specimen of human natur when they form the basis of karachter. I don't wish to hurt anybody's feelings who have made up their minds that the Injun is a nobel being, but I will say to all the folks, don't go among the nobel red man now on our frontier, but stay at home, and enjoy your sentiment at a distance. I have lived among Injuns, and my candid opinion is that all the—good Injuns—die young. [Laughter and applause.]

MARRIAGE.

One of the topics was marriage, of which the speaker treated aphoristically. We select a few sentences as specimens:

Some marry for beauty, and never discover their mistake. This is luck. Some marry for money and don't see it.

Some marry for love, without a cent in their pockets, nor a friend in the world. This may look a little risky, but it is so honest that Heaven itself cannot help but smile on it.

GENERAL APHORISMS.

From the aphorisms scattered through the lecture we give a few characteristic selections:

Some people are always bragging of their ancestors, and their great descent, when the fact is, their great descent is what's the matter of them.

All of us complain of the shortness of life, yet we all of us waste more time than we use.

I never bet any stamps on the man who is always telling what he would have done if he had been there. I always think that this kind of men never come there.

The devil is a mean individual who never keeps his own promises, but always makes us keep ours.

How many people are there in this world whose souls hang in them only like the pith in a goose quill.

Love is like the measles. We can't have it but once, and the later in life we have it the tuffer it goes with us.

As in a game of cards, so in the game of life; we play what is dealt to us, and the difficulty consists not so much in winning as in playing a poor hand well.

The lecture lasted a little more than an hour and a quarter, the speaker holding the attention of the audience until the close. Besides the topics treated on, Josh gave little "treatises" upon the "busy-body," "ants," "contentment," "the dandy, and dogs," the last being the longest and exceedingly felicitous in matter and in manner.

SALOON STATISTICS.

Chicago the Possessor of 1,987 Retail Liquor Establishments.

A Large Number of Them Unlicensed---Captain Kennedy's Report to the Board of Police.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Kennedy, in accordance with an order issued some weeks ago by the Board, submitted a list of places where intoxicating beverages are to be purchased by the drink. According to this report, there are 1,987 saloons in the city, the keepers of some 600 of which had no license at the time the statistics were prepared. There are on the

SOUTH SIDE

Six hundred and twenty-eight saloons: On Michigan avenue, 11; Wabash avenue, 14; River street, 2; Lake avenue, 2; Cottage Grove avenue, 25; South Park avenue, 1; Indiana avenue, 8; State street, 120; Dearborn street, 3; Third avenue, 4; Fourth avenue, 14; Burnside street, 2; Butterfield street, 5; Clark street, 81; Arnold street, 3; Pacific avenue, 4; LaSalle st., 3; Sherman st., 9; Wells street, 18; Franklin street, 2; Market street, 3; Water street, 4; Lake street, 2; Randolph street, 7; Washington street, 2; Madison street, 7; Monroe street, 2; Adams street, 5; Jackson street, 1; Van Buren street, 8; Congress street, 2; Harrison street, 7; Hubbard court, 2; Polk street, 8; Taylor street, 1; Twelfth street, 8; Fourteenth street, 3; Seventeenth street, 1; Eighteenth street, 8; Nineteenth street, 2; Archer avenue, 85; Halsted street (Bridgeport), 28; Twenty-first street, 3; Twenty-second street, 16; Twenty-third street, 2; Twenty-sixth street, 3; Twenty-ninth street, 3; Wentworth avenue, 21; Purple street, 4; Love street, 4; Wallace street, 2; Stewart avenue, 1; McGregor street, 3; Fennell street, 1; Hanover street, 3; Shurtleff street, 1; Laurel street, 1; Ullman street, 2; Line street, 1; Joseph street, 1; Hickory street, 4; Maine street, 4; Farrell street, 2; Cologne street, 1; Deering street, 1; Fuller street, 1; Old Canal road, 2; Ashland avenue, 1; West Twenty-second street, 3; Blue Island avenue, 1.

There are 1,076 saloons on the

WEST SIDE.

On South Canal street, 30; North Canal street, 9; South Clinton street, 5; South Jefferson street, 23; South Desplaines street, 22; North Desplaines street, 4; South Union street, 9; South Halsted street, 70; North Halsted street, 11; North Union street, 3; North Green street, 3; North Peoria street, 1; North Sangamon street, 2; North Morgan street, 1; South Morgan street, 5; North Carpenter street, 1; North Curtis street, 1; Aberdeen street, 3; North May street, 1; South May street, 2; North Elizabeth street, 2; North Rucker street, 2; North Ada street, 1; Noble street, 5; Throop street, 4; Centre avenue, 12; Loomis street, 1; Laflin street, 1; North Robey street, 9; North Lincoln street, 1; North Paulina street, 2; Augusta street, 2; Elston Road, 17; Rawson street, 3; Waubansia avenue, 2; Redfield street, 2; Clybourn Place, 1; North avenue, and Paulina street, 2; Cornelia street, 1; Bradley street, 2; Cornell street, 4; Front street, 1; Rumsey street, 1; West Division street, 3; Northwestern avenue, 2; Seymour street, 1; Ward Court, 1; Lumber street, 2; Margaretta street, 1; Newberry avenue, 1; Miller street, 1; Dunn street, 1; Cook street, 1; West Water street, 6; Milwaukee avenue, 96; Chicago avenue, 24; Erie street, 4; First street, 1; Second street, 3; North Halsted street, 3; North Desplaines street, 4; Fourth street, 8; Indiana street, 22; Hubbard street, 16; Kinzie street, 16; Carroll street, 4; Washington avenue, 3; Fulton avenue, 2; Lake street, 70; Randolph street, 60; Madison street, 72; Monroe street, 1; Adams street, 4; Jackson street, 2; Van Buren street, 14; Williams street, 1; Tyler street, 5; Harrison street, 6; Gurley street, 4; Bunker street, 1; Polk street, 21; Forquer street, 8; Rope street, 1; Taylor street, 8; Ewing street, 8; Dekoven street, 3; Kansas street, 1; Nebraska street, 1; Twelfth street, 46; Coolidge street, 4; Sampson street, 6; Brown street, 6; Hastings street, 3; Mitchell street, 6; Catharine street, 5; Blue Island avenue, 58; Johnson street, 2; Maxwell street, 3; Wright street, 5; Meagher street, 5; Henry street, 1; Sixteenth street, 11; Eighteenth street, 9; Canalport avenue, 22; Twenty-second street, 9; Fisk street, 5; Evans street, 3; Walsh street, 2; Clayton street, 1; Wood street, 1; Waller street, 1; Stewart avenue, 5.

There are 283 saloons on the

NORTH SIDE.

On Clark street, 22; LaSalle street, 2; Wells street, 33; Franklin street, 2; Market street, 9; Sedgwick street, 11; Townsend street, 1; Bremer street, 6; Wesson street, 2; Larrabee street, 17; State street, 3; Rush street, 9; Pine street, 1; Water street, 4; Kinzie street, 23; Michigan street, 20; Illinois street, 4; Indiana street, 6; Ohio street, 1; Ontario street, 2; Erie street, 4; Huron street, 1; Chicago avenue, 14; Oak street, 2; Division street, 13; North avenue, 22; Halsted street, 7; Reese street, 1; Penn street, 1; Pleasant street, 1; Siegel street, 1; Vedder street, 1; Lincoln avenue, 1; Clybourn avenue, 20; Webster avenue, 1; Orchard street, 3; Willow street, 4; Hurlbut street, 4; Linden street, 2; Hickory street, 1; North Branch Water street, 3; Menominee and Hammond streets, 1; Clybourne Place and Smithport avenue, 2; Division street, 1.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Family History.

"Rev." D. I. K. Rine, who languishes in the basement of the east wing of our Court House furnishes an evening paper with the following labor-saving history of his family connections:

I stand related to General Douglass, of Revolutionary war notoriety,—one of my grandfathers, whose name I bear, was connected with the settlement of land claims for the United States Government in Texas, many years ago, and on his return home was murdered and robbed. During the late rebellion I had two brothers in the rebel army, one stationed at Mobile, Ala., in command of heavy artillery, the other First Lieutenant in the Vicksburg (Miss.) Cadets. Both of these boys were said to be brave in the cause they had espoused. My father and myself were in the Union army (my father was also in the Mexican war). I know my father to have been a brave man, but I have never counted much on myself. There were eight children of us; tenderly cared for by a remarkably pious mother, whose soul has been in the spirit land for more than twelve years. Three others of the family have passed hopefully away, and the rest, I believe, desire to meet them in the heavenly country. I ask, in all candor, am I to be held accountable in the eye of the law for the wrong-doings of others? If this be so, who, then, shall be able to stand? A second cousin of mine murdered a man in the city of New York. I never was in New York; I only read the account of it in the papers. It was about seventeen years ago. A relation of mine killed his own brother; his name was Cain, he was a tiller of the ground, the one he killed was called Abel, a keeper of sheep. A full account of this tragedy can be seen by a reference to the Book of Genesis.

Personal Paragraphs.

"Josh Billings" looks like a clergyman, but is said to swear like a pirate.

—Wachtel irrigates his throat behind the scenes with hot water straight.

—Commissioner Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, is in New York.

—Madame Parepa-Rosa, it is stated, is to be the principal owner of a magnificent new Opera-house in Chicago.

—Colonel W. B. Keeler, for the past nineteen years a citizen of Muscatine, Iowa, has recently taken up his residence in this city, as a member of the firm of W. A. Butters & Co.

—Aberfilder & Newman, Council Bluffs dry goods men, wanted to come to this city, but were compelled to relinquish their laudable desire "because they were unable to secure a suitable house in Chicago."

—Fanny Goodwin, of last season's Richings English Opera Troupe, in conjunction with several well-known amateur musicians of this city, will give a concert at Central Hall on the 29th instant, for the benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Church.

—The New Orleans *Times* of last Friday, notes among the arrivals at the St. Charles Hotel, "Colonel" J. K. Fisher and "Colonel" Howard Priestly, of Chicago, who it truthfully says "are prominent among the leading spirits of the Great Northwest."

—Mr. Thomas Maguire, manager of Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, is authority for the statement that Billy Emerson's share of last year's profits of Emerson's minstrels was $46,200 in gold. Emerson is said to be the most popular minstrel performer that ever visited the Pacific Coast.

—Miss Alla Blanche Perkins, daughter of Major Perkins, whose claim against Russia has excited considerable notoriety recently, has been compelled, in consequence of a serious affection of the throat, to resign her professorship of ancient and modern languages, in the Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville. Miss Perkins is now at her home in this city.

Books of the Fire.

The "four historians" of the Chicago conflagration do not seem to have won the confidence of the country people, as is evidenced by the following, clipped from a recent number of the Galesburg *Free Press*:

Scene: A Main street merchant tailoring establishment. Enters a [illegible] individual, muffled to the eyes; slowly works himself out of his overcoat and removes his voluminous muffler. A book is now seen in his hand, and he advances upon the proprietor with a bland and winning smile.

Strange Man. "My dear sir, I am agent for a work on the great Chicago——"

John Marshall—"For mercy's sake, hold on—don't say another word." Rushes hastily to the shelf, produces a roll of costly silk velvet, and places it on the floor. Turning to the stranger man, he further remarked, "Stranger, I am a peaceable man, and will sacrifice anything for peace. You are at perfect liberty to clean your boots upon that piece of velvet or tramp it to pieces if you desire; but I will die defending my rights before I will be bored to death by agents for books on the Chicago fire. Fifty-six of them have been here already to-day, and if the thing continues I may be tempted to commit some desperate and sanguinary deed."

The agent gazed sadly upon the jolly hero of the scissors, and mournfully exited.

Altogether "Too Thin."

A bungling scoundrel, whose Post Office address is "Box 344," is just now amusing himself by clipping the advertisements of persons wanting situations from THE TRIBUNE, and enclosing them to the applicants, in circulars reading as follows:

DEAR SIR: Yours of Feb. ——, 1872, with reference to —— is just at hand. In reply I would say: Please enclose $2. On the receipt of which I will immediately respond, giving you full particulars, facts, and mode of procedure, and appoint a personal interview. Or if you cannot well see me in person, I will conduct the business fully and satisfactorily with you by letter. If you have any hesitation about sending me the $2, I can only say do not do so, as I have a very large number of applications to attend to and cannot spend time with those not sufficiently in earnest to risk $2 in the endeavor to accomplish the end in view. I guarantee to do fully and satisfactorily all I set out to do in my advertisement, and in this circular letter, and to give full satisfaction. With the kindest regards, and wishing you the greatest success in the undertaking, I am, very truly yours,

....

As there probably is no law in the State books covering this mode of swindling, would it not be in order for some muscular reader of THE TRIBUNE who has received one of this villain's circulars, to "lay for him" at Box 344, and "put a head on him!"

Board of Police.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan, several Police Sergeants, and half a dozen citizens.

The resignation of Policemen John G. Wadsworth, of the Lake street squad, and Peter Lentz and Henry Schoemacher, of the Third Precinct, were received and accepted. Charges had been preferred against these men, and they preferred resigning to having their heads lopped off by "Old Talcott."

Policeman Henry Simsiott, of the Lake street squad, was charged with having been intoxicated. The complainant was Henry Milliman. He claimed that Simsiott insulted him, and was so drunk that he fell down. Simsiott produced a witness who swore that Simsiott was sober, Milliman being the one who was under the influence of liquor. The charge was dismissed.

The Board then adjourned.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, 22 West Randolph street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	25° F	....	....	To 9 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	27	29.27	S. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	35	29.28	S. E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	30	29.34	S. E. h.	inches.

Miscellaneous Items.

A special meeting of the Ætna Base Ball club will be held at No. 39 Randolph street this evening.

—The Twelfth Annual Ball of St. George's Benevolent Association will be held at Martine's Hall, on Ada street on Thursday evening next.

—Burglars succeeded in entering the residence of Mr. W. Burton, No. 305 West Monroe street, yesterday morning. They carried off a lot of valuable clothing and some silver plate.

—Daniel Shriver, accused of an attempted outrage on a young woman, had his case continued yesterday before Justice Scully in $3,000 bail. The trial will be resumed this morning.

—There were 157 cases disposed of at the Police Courts yesterday. The South Side had eighty, the West Division fifty-seven, and the North Side twenty cases.

—At noon yesterday a fire was discovered at No. 48 West Randolph street, occupied by J. F. & J. G. White as a wood warehouse. The flames were extinguished by a Babcock. Damage, nominal. Cause, a defective flue.

—At 3:00 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Charles Nelson, employed by Hale Bros., builders, State street, had his left leg broken while engaged in lifting some heavy sills. The injured man was removed to the County Hospital.

—William Prenell and Mathew Sherrar, accused of robbing a green foreigner of about $15 on last Saturday night, were held for trial in $700 bail each by Justice Banyon yesterday morning. Andrew Ratshorn, a saloon keeper, charged with having received the stolen money was held for trial in $500 bail.

—The large frame barn of William Freeman, in the town of Barrington, was set on fire by the explosion of a *non-explosive* lantern on Saturday evening. The structure was entirely consumed, and with it 19 head of cattle, 6 horses, and a large stock of farming utensils. Loss about $5,000; mostly covered by insurance.

—C. A. Owen, a boarder at 874 West Washington street, had the temerity to hang up his overcoat, containing $30 in currency, in the hall, last evening, while he indulged in a cup of tea. When the young man had finished his supper, he came to look for his garment and his greenbacks, but both had disappeared. He has no clue to the thief, and neither have the police.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Michael Sullivan, aged 12 years, was run over by a horse and wagon in the alley way, between Taylor and Forquer streets, east of Halsted street. The boy was severely injured, and was removed to his parents' house, No. 245 Taylor street, where Dr. Marshall attended him. The horse and wagon are owned by Patterson Bros., State street.

—A man named Henry Hurt, residing at No. 122 Howe street, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon in the following manner: He was walking past a building in course of erection, on the corner of Chicago avenue and Rush street, when a scantling gave way and fell upon his head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The man was removed to his home where he received surgical aid.

Making Mortar out of Debris.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your valuable paper of to-day, I notice a short article headed "A Query," signed "A Builder." The article in question asks: "Will old brick and mortar, by adding fresh lime, and all being ground or pulverized together, make a good mortar or cement for building purposes?" In answer to this "query," I say Yes! And, by the addition of what in England is called "clinkers,"—*i. e.*, refuse from melting, smelting, or puddling furnaces or blacksmith forges,—you get one of the best mortars that can possibly be used for ordinary brick-work, but it is necessary to have a proper mortar mill, worked either by steam or horse power. The mortar is far better than common mortar, is far smoother, the consistency more uniform, and it is free from all lumps.

I have used it on a number of buildings, to several of which I have carted old materials to grind up, to economize in laying new. In fact, there is scarcely a large building erected in the Old Country where a mortar-mill is not considered one of the most important parts of the contractor's plant.

I am greatly surprised that a subject of such real importance, viz.: utilizing the debris in the Burnt District, has not been, long before this, thoroughly discussed, not alone theoretically, but thoroughly tested practically, and by practical men; for I am confident it would be the means of saving some hundreds of thousands of dollars in the rebuilding of Chicago; and, instead of, as at present, having to cart the debris three or four miles, you have part of the means of reconstruction on your own premises.

I feel confident, if a company should start with, say, six or eight mortar mills, and, at a percentage, would grind up the old materials with the new lime for the contractors, upon the site of new buildings, they would find it, on both sides, a profitable innovation; for you would require 15 per cent less laborers; the work would be more rapidly and thoroughly done; and there would be a considerable saving in the materials for making mortar, say, 30 per cent. Yours,

FRED. T. HARCOURT,
Builder, etc., 301 West Madison street.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

The Cleveland Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Information has reached me that parties are buying the policies of the Cleveland Insurance Company here at 25 cents. From facts in my possession I am satisfied they are worth more than double that sum. I would therefore advise holders of policies in the Cleveland not to part with them. Hoping in a few days to be able to furnish the public with information as to its exact status, I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. DUNHAM.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Young Heads on Old Shoulders.—The youth of the hair, in other words, its original color, brilliancy, luxuriance and elasticity, may be permanently preserved by the use of Phalon's Hair Invigorator. Thus the oldest veteran may always wear a young head on his shoulders, and every head be protected against the decay or loss of its natural covering. Sold by all druggists.

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

Burnett's Unrivaled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strehl's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison street, corner of Clinton street.

—There is at the Executive Mansion, Washington, an instantaneous photograph of the effect of the explosion of a torpedo, 100-pounder, which was exploded from a spar attached to the starboard bow of the United States steamer Wyoming, while lying in Boston harbor, on the 12th of January last. The distance of the explosion from the ship was only 20 feet, and the distance below the surface of the water 9 feet. The column of water thrown up is over 200 feet, yet, notwithstanding the terrible concussion, beyond the place of explosion there was not a ripple on the water.

BURNING OILS, &C.

BURNING
AND
LUBRICATING
LARD
OIL
WORKS
OF
GEST & ATKINSON,
Eggleston-av., and Fifth-st.,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard and Grease Oils,
Miners' Lamp Oil,
Sperm Signal Oil,
Machinery Oils,
Tallow Oils,
Paraffine Oil,
Head-Light Oil,
W. Va. Oils,
Spindle Oil,
Wool Oils,
CAR CANDLES,
COTTON WASTE,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Machinery Oils and Grease,
For Mills, Factories, Machine Shops and Railroads.
Send for List and Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye
Has become celebrated throughout the entire continent of North and South America. It is really astonishing that, in a comparatively short time, it should have attained such vast and increasing popularity, a sure and undeniable proof of its excellence and superiority over all other preparations of the same kind. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

ST. LOUIS.

The River Again Frozen---Building for the National Saengerfest.

Poplar Street and the Missouri Pacific Railroad---Justice Jecko.

Through the Ice---An Art Society---Railroad Ticket Agents---"The Future Great City"---Business.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

ANOTHER FREEZE.

On Sunday morning the steamboatmen woke up to find all their pleasant Saturday night anticipations of an open river and renewed business frozen up,—not to say sunk several degrees below zero. The thaw of the previous few days had only made the fresh freeze tighter and more solid; and all their labor and expense in cutting the ice from around their boats, and other preparations for a resumption of business, have been suddenly suspended and "postponed on account of weather."

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.

The "National Saengerfest Association of St. Louis" have advertised for proposals for the erection of the building in which to hold the great musical festival in June next. The Music Hall will be located on the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and Washington avenue and St. Charles street, and will have a front of 324 feet on Washington avenue, by a depth of 150 feet. It is to contain sitting room for 15,000 persons, and a stage for 1,400 singers, with an orchestra of 300 musicians. Before Philadelphia was selected as the place for holding the Republican Nominating Convention, it was hoped here that St. Louis would secure it; though in view of the somewhat peculiar relation between the Administration and Missouri, there never could have been any well-founded expectations that such hopes could be realized. But, in that case, more general aid would have been extended to the Saengerfest in the construction of their building, with a view to the Convention being accommodated therein. When the German singists of the Union meet here in Musical Congress, the feast of music, and the flow of lager beer will be gloriously illustrated.

A TRANSFER.

Among the "real estate transfers" recorded here on the 13th, was that of "M. K. Jesup to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, of every part and parcel of the North Missouri Railroad; also, West Branch of said road, beginning at Moberly, and extending to a point opposite Kansas City, with appurtenances; also, 3,500 shares of capital stock of St. Charles Bridge Company, etc.,"—together with two lots of ground in St. Louis,—all for and in consideration of $1.

POPLAR STREET AGAIN.

The use of Poplar street by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of reaching the river and elevator, has again commenced, though no formal arrangement has yet been entered into between the road and the City Council. The Council passed an ordinance permitting the use of the street, under certain conditions, and, without signifying their acceptance of the conditions, the road began using the street, which probably is tantamount to a more formal acquiescence. In the meantime, for a more permanent relief, an ordinance has been passed authorizing the road to lay and maintain a track through South St. Louis to the river, unlimited as to time, and with few or no oppressive restrictions. Before another winter, this route will be in operation.

The blockade of the river, and virtual suspension of transfer, have filled every side-track for fifty miles, on some of the roads terminating at East St. Louis, with cars loaded with produce. The expense of this delay and the enforced idleness of the cars, which are scarce and needed, is another among a thousand things which show of how much value to St. Louis the bridge will be when completed.

JECKO.

There is here one Justice Jecko, who is locally noted as the friend in need of all amorous couples who are compelled, for various reasons, to seek speedy aid in forging the conjugal bonds. Elopers, and others driven by stress of unpropitious gales, parental or otherwise, to call aboard a sure and experienced pilot, look to Jecko as their guide to the love-locked haven of matrimony. So the letter of the law is observed, the amiable Jecko will not say them nay, and many a couple have to thank his cheerful alacrity in tieing that silken knot that mocks the "stern parient" arriving just in time to be too late. Not long since a couple from the "Celestial Kingdom of the Flowery Land," applied to him to make one their two willing hearts, "all same Mellican man fashion"; but as his Jecko's broken China failed to elicit from them whether they understood the subject in all its legal and moral bearings sufficiently well to be accommodated, the gushing Young Hyson and the gentle Bohea were compelled to depart, no doubt with a contempt for Mellican ideas in this direction, without achieving their souls' desire. But the establishment of a new laundry by the pair convinces us that they have found some means, legal and moral, or otherwise,—probably the latter,—to attain their ends, and soothe their own ruffled bosoms, while clear-starching and ironing those belonging to the "outside barbarians."

THROUGH THE ICE.

Within the past two or three days, several accidents have happened on the ice, over which heavy loaded teams have been crossing, by wagons breaking through. Fortunately, so far, no lives have been lost, and even the horses have been rescued, but the wagons and their loads have gone to the bottom. The current of the river is so irregular, being full of eddies, boils, and other disturbances to its smooth, equable flow, that the ice is, in consequence, very unequal in thickness, and to attempt the hauling of a wagon loaded with 2,000 pounds or more over it, is a dangerous experiment. But the necessities of transfer are so imperious, the single ferry-way open is so inadequate to the requirements, and the ice offers such a tempting relief, that its treacherous bridge will be availed of to the latest moment, and, perhaps, will yet involve the sacrifice of life.

The Vulcan Iron Works, at South St. Louis, are determined not to be compelled to cease operations on account of the ice shutting off the supply of coal. So they have commenced bringing coal by the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Sulphur Springs, twenty-five miles below here, at the foot of the gorge, where there is a quantity on flat-boats, ice-bound on their way here.

The late thaw and breaking up of the ice in the Ohio have caused damage to steamboats and cargoes to the amount of over $300,000; and, probably, all the losses on this account have not yet been reported. In the twenty-mile gorge recently extending from Cairo, Ill., to Columbus, Ky., some $2,000,000 of steamboat property was locked up and jeopardized in the break-up. Fortunately, none of the imprisoned boats were seriously injured, and all have now been released.

ST. LOUIS ART SOCIETY.

An organization under the above title has been perfected here, for the encouragement and diffusion of art. Mr. Conrad Diehl, late of your city, has presented to it his picture of "Macbeth," which formerly graced the Crosby Opera House collection, as a nucleus for the gallery of the new society. Mr. Diehl has been appointed Curator of the proposed collection.

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings there was held at the Southern Hotel a Convention of Railroad Passenger and Ticket Agents. The proceedings were private, but nothing of any general interest appears to have transpired, save the following resolution concerning emigrants and colonists:

Resolved, That the so-called colony rates be hereby entirely discontinued; that, for all parties moving westward, either in large or small numbers, regular first and second-class rates shall be demanded; that holders of second-class tickets shall receive only the accommodation provided for second-class passengers; that free passes be discontinued on account of colony or emigration business.

FOREIGN CAPITAL FOR ST. LOUIS.

Last night there was held at the Southern Hotel an adjourned meeting of leading citizens, to further consider the project of sending an agent abroad in the interests of St. Louis and Missouri, for the purpose of inviting here capital and labor from abroad, particularly from England. The advantages of the plan were enlarged upon, and the needs of the city and State discussed. Mr. Reavis explained his proposition to be "to revise his book, 'The Future Great City,' publish a large edition of that work, with two maps in it—one of the city, the other of the State; then prepare a lecture entitled 'North America and the Future Great City of the World,' in which he proposed to give an outline statement of the North American Continent, and a detailed statement of the resources of Missouri and of the Valley States. He proposed going to England, Ireland, and Scotland, and deliver that lecture free, and scatter those books, in the hope of bringing capital here for investment in the mineral and other resources of the State, and for the general development of the city of St. Louis." An unanimous feeling in favor of the enterprise seems to prevail. The meeting determined to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation of some $15,000 or $20,000 to aid in carrying it out. Whether the State grants the desired funds or not, there is little doubt but Mr. Reavis will be despatched abroad as the advance agent and advertiser of the "Future Great City" show.

A GRAND DETOUR.

The *Democrat* of this morning says the Legislative Committee recently appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, only some 25 miles from Jefferson City, travelled some three hundred and odd miles to reach that place, which was accomplished on the *third* day from setting out. Having managed to squeeze a grand excursion and jollification out of such slim materials, I suggest to them now to attempt the hitherto impossible feats of getting blood out of a turnip and squeezing oil out of Bunker Hill Monument.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The great distance between the new "Four Courts" building and the Court House and centre of the city, causes the lawyers and others interested to clamor for some public conveyance between those points.

A movement is on foot here to establish an Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

A "Clerks' Savings Bank," with a capital of $1,000,000, is under consideration.

The "St. Louis Poultry Association" announce its first annual exhibition at Mercantile Library Hall, for the 26th inst.

Theatrical business here is bad,—principally on account of the weather and the vile condition of the streets. E. M. D.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Senator Trumbull's Reply to Senators Ferry and Carpenter.

From the Globe.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I was going to say a word, and I can assure my friend from Pennsylvania that I will not occupy more than five or six minutes.

The importance of this bill has been, as I think, greatly over-estimated. It seems to me that it has been discussed in a manner which is calculated to magnify very much its character and its importance. Now, what is it, and what is the whole object of it? A great fire has destroyed a large portion of a great city. It is proposed to allow a drawback of the amount of duty paid upon materials going into the reconstruction of buildings upon this burnt district. This does not unsettle the markets of the country or of the world. Lumber seems to be an article that Senators are particularly alarmed about; but the demand for lumber will be just as great as it would have been if this fire had not occurred, and the citizens of Michigan will get just as much for their lumber after this bill has passed as they could have got for it if the fire had not occurred.

Now do the people of Michigan want to speculate on the misfortunes of these people whose buildings were burned up? Is that it? Lumber went up, as my colleague has shown you, several dollars a thousand. Brick, I was informed, advanced after this fire, in the city of Chicago, not I suppose in the city of New York, not elsewhere, but in the city of Chicago brick advanced from eight to sixteen dollars a thousand, double in price. Why? By reason of the large demand. What created the large demand? This great fire. Now, the question is, shall these people whose buildings were consumed be required to pay double for the bricks with which to re-erect them, and double for the lumber, because of the extraordinary demand caused by the fire? This is all there is to this bill. And is it liberal or just on the part of a few manufacturers in the country, who are engaged in the manufacture of such materials as are used in the construction of buildings, for them to insist that they shall have increased prices by reason of this calamity? That is all we ask, that they shall sell their lumber and their brick and their iron at the prices that they would have sold them but for this calamity, because the demand will be precisely as great in the country for building material as it would have been if there had been no fire.

But my friend from Wisconsin seems to be troubled lest it is unconstitutional, and the Senator from Michigan farthest from me (Mr. Ferry) speaks of a loss of $20,000,000. A loss of $20,000,000 to whom? How is any loss of $20,000,000 to be incurred by anybody? It is no loss unless that is counted as a loss which speculators upon the misfortunes of others suppose they could have made. And he speaks of the tariff, and of British nabobs who are to be benefited by this.

Mr. President, if ever there was a suggestion presented against a tariff, it seems to me that the argument of the Senator from Michigan would be conclusive in favor of that suggestion. Is it true that this is to amount to a loss of $20,000,000 to the people of this country? How? Would any $20,000,000 accrue to your Treasury if this bill did not pass more than will accrue to it if it does pass? Not at all, but it would go into the pocket of your manufacturers if any $20,000,000 are raised.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan. Will the Senator answer me a question?

Mr. TRUMBULL. Certainly, with pleasure, if I can.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan. I presume the Senator wants to state his case fairly. As it is a fact that the stumpage on pine in Canada is 40 cents, and in the State the average about $3.50, would he by the removal of the duty of $2 a 1,000 on Canadian lumber place the manufacturers of Michigan and Wisconsin at a disadvantage in the market?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I would not tax the people of this country to pay $2 a thousand to the lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin. By what right, constitutional or otherwise, by what rule of justice are my constituents in Illinois to be taxed $2 a thousand to pay the lumbermen in Michigan?

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan. One question more and I will not interrupt the gentleman further. Though he resides in Chicago, he does not know as much about the lumber interest as some other interests there. I remind him that the pine lands throughout the lumber regions are largely held by Eastern capitalists. Therefore the point he makes is not to inure to the benefit of lumbermen, but to the benefit of Eastern men.

Mr. TRUMBULL. None the better for that. Are the people of my State, are the two millions and a half of Illinois, who take your lumber to fence their farms and to build their houses, to be taxed $2 a thousand feet for all of it, to pay the rich men of other States who own your lumber districts? Is that the system of Government that the Senator from Michigan is advocating here, and opposing this bill, because the people of this country are to be taxed $2 a thousand for all the lumber they use to pay a few rich men that own the lumber districts of Wisconsin and Michigan? There is where the $20,000,000 of which he talks goes—$20,000,000 to be put upon the people, and the labor, and the industry of this country, to benefit a few rich owners, as he tells us, of lumber districts in Wisconsin and Michigan, and that is a reason why people whose homes are in ashes, whose all has been burned up, should be required not only to pay the two dollars a thousand, but to pay double price for every brick they employ, and every foot of timber they use in the reconstruction of their dwellings.

That is the kind of argument that is used here. Why, Mr. President, what do you suppose the whole amount of revenue derived from the importation of lumber in this country is for a year?

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan. I can state it to the Senator; it is about one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. TRUMBULL. A million and a half is the amount paid into your Treasury by the people of the country as a duty upon lumber. But we are told here that $20,000,000 is to be lost to these people; and from whom does the $20,000,000 come? It comes from the great mass of the people; it is not to be lost to the Treasury. The effect of this bill will not amount to $100,000 to the Treasury.

I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the constitutional question. This matter of allowing drawbacks is not a new thing. I find in the statutes passed in 1866, this provision:

> That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

There is the principle. Fishermen may take imported salt upon which there is a duty and use it in curing fish, and, on proof that they have done so, the duty upon that salt is remitted. Has anybody ever supposed that was unconstitutional? We have had similar provisions in the history of the Government all along, where particular articles have had the duties upon them remitted on proof that they have been used in a particular way, sometimes for manufacturing purposes, as in this instance, where the article has been used in the cure of fish. So that this is no new provision; it is no infringement of the Constitution; and all that is asked of the Senate is to refuse to reconsider this vote and let it stand as it is, allowing the people in this burnt district to import and purchase the materials to re-erect their buildings at such prices as they would have been able to build them at but for the fire, and I think that the constituents of the Senator from Michigan ought not to desire to speculate out of the misfortunes of these people, nor do I think any person in Chicago should.

I know there are some manufacturers in Chicago who object to the passage of this bill. They can make a few dollars by extorting extravagant prices in consequence of the extreme demand arising out of the fire; but I do not think it is just or right that they should do so. This seems to me to be a proper thing to do, and in a national point of view it is a proper thing. This whole United States is interested in building this great city of the West. Large revenues are derived from it, and even in an economical view, if we were merely looking at dollars and cents for the Treasury of the United States, we shall get back, in the increased property that will be subject to taxation, in the increased business that will early be undertaken in Chicago, an income which will more than make up for any loss the Treasury will sustain in consequence of allowing this remission of duties upon the articles that go into the construction of buildings in the burnt district. I hope the Senate will not reconsider this vote.

Thanksgiving Service.

The thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, which is to be held in St. Paul's on the 27th of this month, will be very grave and imposing. A preliminary survey has already been made by the Lord Chamberlain and the Board of Works, and preparations for the ceremony are already begun. The choir is to be opened as far as the Bishop's throne, and this enlarged portion is to be reserved for the Queen, the royal party, and the State officers in attendance. The space from the west door to the choir is to be covered with crimson cloth, and the canons, the clergy, the choirmen, and the choristers are to wear crimson scarfs and white gloves. The space in the aisles and under the dome will be thrown open to ticket-holders, who are expected to number 20,000. Mr. John Goss is to write the music to the "Te Deum," which is be performed during the service; and he is also to compose a special anthem suitable for the occasion. The Prince of Wales, meanwhile, is varying the monotony of convalescence with walks and drives, and is renewing his acquaintance with his charming but neglected wife.

AMERICAN COUNSEL IN ENGLAND.

Evarts' Great Fight to Hear Sir John Coleridge—Scenes at the Tichborne Trial—Make Room for the Great American Barrister.

London (Jan. 8) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Just as I conclude that I have not laid my plans long enough beforehand and turn to depart, whom should I meet but Evarts and his partner, Mr. White. They have come over to prosecute the Alabama business at Geneva, and naturally desire to hear the Attorney General in this case. They are armed with an order for admission from Baxter, Rose & Co., solicitors in the Tichborne case, and as the order is for three, Mr. Evarts kindly gives me a good hold on his coat-tail, which, I have no doubt, will carry me in. But, alas, when the order is presented, the remorseless Police Chief will not honor him. In vain I inform that it is the late Attorney General of the United States (uttering "late" in a very low, the rest in a brave voice). He has "his orders from the Judge—none but blue tickets." So our famous American barristers have to stand aside with the rest. It was rather droll to see a negro barrister (he was once a Philadelphia "darkey") enter while the defender of President Johnson was standing aside. After several efforts were made to bring the guardians of the gates to realize the importance of the American eagle, I saw Evarts' eye fix upon a wigged barrister who came out of the court-room and walked along the street. "That man has a good face, gentlemanly, amiable, and determined," says Evarts.

In another moment he is beside the white wig. White wig turns; he understands the business; goes in, goes out, consults, argues, pleads, suffers snubs, refusals; but at last the iron gates fly open, and we file in past Cerberus No. 1. Our polite friend escorts us into a little room about fifteen by ten feet in size, which is packed thick as a sardine-box with the white-wigged lawyers. We are told to make for a little door where the rush will be presently, when it is opened; but it is added that only a small number even of those who have got that far will be able to get in. This is discouraging, for we are on the outer edge of the sardine-box. There is some time to wait here, and the lawyers pass it in a kind of refined chaff. There is one large, heavily-bearded barrister who has not a wig. He is asked by a brother, "How in the world did you get in without a wig?" "Oh, they took me for a woman." "Ah, I see; you look it—smooth, pink-white." "You might have thought my mustache and beard would have betrayed my sex," responded the other, stroking the half foot of bushy hair hanging from his chin; "but I tell you, sir, dress and color's the thing. Look at this!" Here he showed a large and bright pink scarf around his throat. "Most people judge by color. I was engaged in a case in India where fifty witnesses swore a thing was done by one man and fifty swore it was another. The two men were present. One had on a pink purker, the other a white. I turned all the witnesses out; made the two men change their purkers; and when the witnesses returned each fifty swore just the opposite to what they had sworn before. They hadn't noticed the men, only the purkers." By the time this philosopher got through with his narrative, the little door opened—there was a rush, a scuffle, a voiceless but hard-breathing crowd of forty trying to pass through a narrow aperture. When about half had got through, a voice from within cries: "The court-room is absolutely full!" The guard at the door cries: "The court-room is packed! Not another can go in!" Then three men dart forward wildly, and breaking down the arms of the police placed like bars across, get in. Alas, those three are not we! The next wigged man that tries is worsted, hurled back; the door is shut; the Chief of Police stands with his back against it, trying to recover breath. At this moment all seems lost to us. But, lo! our fine-faced barrister, who had helped us thus far, reappeared. He approached the chieftain, who had his back against the door, argued with him, whispered to him, until at last we had the satisfaction of hearing the guardian of the portal cry in a loud voice (evidently to excuse his exception to the others shut out): "We must make room for our cousins from across the Atlantic!" The white wigs fell into walls on either side; and, headed by W. M. Evarts, the three who hailed from bright homes in the setting sun, and in whose breasts the proud bird of freedom fluttered, walked in statelily. And the door was shut. The amiable barrister who had performed twelve herculean labors to get us in, did not leave us until he saw that we had good places close to the Attorney General, and he did not rest until he had secured for Mr. Evarts a seat immediately beside Mr. Giffard and Sir J. D. Coleridge. Mr. Coleridge being told by our unknown friend that a distinguished American barrister was present, commanded that room should be immediately made for him on the counsel's bench, a compliment which Mr. Evarts who saw noblemen standing during the day, is not likely to underestimate. While he could not help wondering at the wretchedness of the accommodation which a great nation furnished for so important a case, Mr. Evarts all the more appreciated the courtesies extended to him and his friends.

On the other side of the room, opposite the jury, there is a blossoming parterre of white wigs; fifty-five young barristers, their gray heads all packed together on benches which decline in terraces to the floor. On the lowest of these benches sit the counsel, the most observed of whom are at first the legal wit, Mr. Hawkins, and the square-faced brown giant, Mr. Giffard. The ranks of gray wigs are broken only by the wigless and attenuated Mr. Evarts, and, as he converses with Mr. Giffard, and other solid or florid Englishmen, resembles a thin note of admiration appended to a sentence of burly capitals. ("Who is that?" was the question I heard going the rounds, when Evarts took his seat. Several said: "He's an American." "Americans are all pale, long, and thin," one adds. "How curious!") The jury look like eleven doomed men.

A Wall Street Sensation—The Erie Ring Again.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 16.

Wall street has a new episode,—not one of the Artemus Ward kind, but a good sensation in every way for the *habitues* of that locality. The subject is Hannibal & St. Joseph,—not the Carthaginian and the Judæan, but the stock of a railroad running between two Western towns thus curiously, heathenishly, and religiously designated and connected,—a speculative "fancy" which has been the "deep damnation" of many a speculator the last year or two, and the real cause of the failure of the Bowling Green Savings, and, possibly, one or two others of the banks which collapsed a little while ago. Last Monday the man who bought of this stock believed he was buying a portion of a capital of four millions only. But on Tuesday the announcement was made that the long-closed transfer books, which had been removed to this city from Boston after the last election had turned over the road to New York management, were open again, and that the common share capital was nine millions. No announcement had been made beforehand. The wishes of the stockholders had not been consulted in the slightest particular. There had not been the usual vote to ratify or reject an increase of capital stock.

It is an Erie case all over again. Indeed the parties in it are many of them the identical brokers who bought and sold Erie shares for James Fisk, Jr., and the old Erie Ring. The records of the latest over-issue were written in the same offices, by the same clerks, and with, possibly, the same ink and pens. But this time the Stock Exchange has been too vigilant. The laws of that body now require thirty days' preliminary notice of any intended issue of new stock, and also a full registration of the share capital with some "reputable" banker or trust company, apart from the transfer offices of the corporation. As soon as this attempt at an over-issue of Hannibal & St. Joseph became known, the Governors of the Stock Exchange put the law into force and ruled the new stock "not a good delivery"—a technical way of saying that it cannot be bought and sold at the board and cannot be marketed.

So fades the glory of the Ring day by day. The bold spirit who was called to his last account the other day at the Grand Central would have managed this matter a great deal better. Indeed, it remains to be seen whether his survivors have not entrapped themselves in a difficulty which may turn to their utter pecuniary destruction, for, in expectation of the easy use of the new stock or over-issues, they sold nearly the entire capital stock to Wall street, and are now bound to make good their contract in the old certificates. The Stock Exchange and the public seem to have the remnant of the Ring at their mercy this time for once.

—An important trial of fire-proof composition has been made at the Navy-yard by direction of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, under supervision of A. B. Mullett, supervising Architect of the Treasury. Two trials were made, one in the reverberatory furnace and one in the blast furnace. Both were eminently successful. The last resulted as follows: An iron chest, 16 inches in diameter, with a lining of 3 inches of the composition, also containing a wooden box, 4 inches in diameter, in which were deposited papers, money, and matches were placed in the blast-furnace, and different metals placed all around it, after being subjected to an almost continuous blast of three hours; and after all the metals were melted, the chest was left in the furnace until the next afternoon, when, under direction of the representatives of the Government, the chests were opened, and the contents were found to be in exactly the same condition as when they were put in, and the matches were used to light cigars with. The fire-proof composition is the discovery of two gentlemen from Detroit, one of whom, Sigismund Rothschild, was present at the trial.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

There appears to be a small cloud in the financial horizon. Whether or not anything serious will come out of it is difficult to determine yet.

The Eastern financial and commercial publications have discovered "all of a sudden" that the banks of all the Eastern cities are unusually expanded. It seems not improbable that this discovery has been to some extent the result of the endeavor to find arguments against the bill of Senator Sherman, which has passed the Senate and is now before the House, for the retirement of $3,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates each month, in addition to the monthly retirement provided for in the act of July 14, 1870.

But be this as it may, we give below the figures which do undoubtedly show a much more expanded condition of the banks of the Eastern cities at present than at the corresponding season of last year. It is claimed that the banks have been lending too much, that in the three cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia the aggregate of demand liabilities is $9,000,000 higher, and that the aggregate legal tender reserve is $16,000,000 less, than at this time last year, viz.:

LEGAL TENDERS.	1872.	1871.
New York	$46,600,000	$55,700,000
Boston	7,900,000	12,700,000
Philadelphia	11,300,000	13,500,000
Total three cities	$65,800,000	$81,900,000
LIABILITIES REQUIRING RESERVES.		
New York	$249,200,000	$245,800,000
Boston	75,700,000	72,500,000
Philadelphia	53,600,000	51,200,000
Total three cities	$378,500,000	$369,500,000

In the city of New York the situation is given more in detail as follows:

	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 11, '71.
Deposits	$221,000,000	$214,000,000
Circulation	28,200,000	31,800,000
Total dem. liabilities	$249,200,000	$245,800,000
Reserve required	62,300,000	61,450,000
Specie	21,300,000	25,700,000
Legal tenders	46,600,000	55,700,000
Actual reserve	$67,900,000	$81,400,000
Surplus over legal reserve	5,600,000	19,950,000

It appears from the above that the surplus of loanable funds over the required legal reserve was $14,350,000 lower at the date of their last weekly statements than at the corresponding time of last year.

In addition to the foregoing, the London *Economist* of the 27th ult. and some other English journals, are quoted as predicting a rise in the bank rate of discount before long. The *Economist* says that in addition to a growing demand from the general trade for accommodation, the numerous foreign loans lately negotiated in London, and the payment of the French indemnity, are operating together to cause a drain of funds from that market and bring about a stringency.

Threatening aspects in financial affairs can be so easily "figured up," and do, of themselves, so readily disappear, especially when they are foreseen in time, that we do not accept it as certain that any positive stringency, or pinch, for money in American markets will grow out of the aspect shown above. Nevertheless, the situation is worthy the thoughtful consideration of all who are preparing to carry any considerable spread of sail during the next month or two.

INFLATION SCHEMES OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

It is a fact worthy of note, that while the bill for the retirement of $3,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates is pending in Congress, and is being opposed there by the seventy or eighty National Bank Presidents who are members of the House, and who are endeavoring to have it turned over to the Committee of Banking and Currency, so as to defeat it by adding other provisions which they know will make the whole bill unpopular—while this is being done, the bankers of New York are asking that the Sub-Treasury of that city may be authorized to issue certificates, bearing no *interest*, for the deposits of greenbacks which the banks may make in the Sub-Treasury for "safe-keeping."

The opposition to retiring the 3 per cents is easy to understand. The banks hold them as reserve, and thus get 3 per cent interest from the Government for their reserve funds, which become nominally a loan to the Government.

But the demand of the New York bankers for Treasury certificates of the deposit of greenbacks, even if they have to take the certificates without interest, arises from another cause. In the resolutions adopted by the New York Clearing House in this connection, it was set forth that the incessant handling and counting of these large amounts of Legal Tender notes, and the payment to and from the Clearing House, is attended with great risk and inconvenience. The Clearing House Committee were therefore instructed to apply to the proper Committees in Congress for the introduction of a bill providing that the Sub Treasury shall issue certificates of the denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, said certificates to count as money the same as Legal Tender notes, to be without interest, payable on demand, and to be used by banks in the settlement of daily balances at the Clearing House, and for payment into the Sub Treasury.

And now in addition to the foregoing, it is being suggested in some quarters, that instead of bearing no interest, the new certificates should bear 3 per cent interest, and that the amount of new 3 per cents to be issued under a new bill should not be limited to any specified amount. At first glance it will be seen that this is an opposition to Sherman's bill now pending for the retirement of $3,000,000 per month of the certificates now outstanding. But a little investigation will show that it means that and a good deal more. The $3,000,000 per month retirement provided for by Sherman's bill, it is understood, is to be accomplished with surplus revenue, and not by the issue of any particular greenbacks supposed to be held against these certificates. It therefore means contraction to the extent of the retirement of the 3 per cents. The present certificates are in fact only *nominal* certificates of the deposit of greenbacks, or rather the greenbacks that were deposited for these certificates were immediately paid out again, and the certificates became, in fact, an addition to, or an inflation of, the volume of the currency to just the extent that they were issued. The issue of new certificates of the deposit of greenbacks, whether they bear interest or not, will be just that much inflation of the currency, unless the currency deposited becomes a *special deposit*, and unless the identical notes deposited are locked up and not paid out by the Treasury except upon the return of the certificates.

IN THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

business continues rather quiet, though the demand for accommodation is fair. There was more call from the country for currency to-day, and considerable amounts were sent out along the various lines of railroad. The most of it goes to grain-raising sections, and is presumed to be for the marketing of grain.

Country bank balances here are declining, as the funds of those institutions become locked up in grain now accumulating at the interior stations to await the opening of navigation.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115¾@116
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110	110¾@111
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110	110¾@111
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110	111 @111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110	110¾@
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111	111¾@112
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111	111¾@112
10-40s	110	[illegible]
U. S. currency 6's	113	114 @114¼
U. S. new 5 per cents	108	
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		110
Sterling Exchange		109½@110
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	@110
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The gold market advanced to 110⅝ on the increased strength of foreign exchanges, but declined to 110¼ when it was announced that the House of Representatives had taken the duty off tea and coffee. Loans were from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearings, about $21,000,000.

Governments firm, with fair demand.

In the stock market, Union Pacific has been the feature. The dealings were very heavy during the morning. At intervals there was a wide difference between the price in a regular way and on sellers' options. The extreme difference was 1 per cent, seller 10; ¼ per cent, seller 30, and 2 per cent seller 60. Stock was loaned at 5 per cent for carrying in the morning, but afterwards loans were flat, and finally 1-64 to 1-32 was paid for the use of stock until to-morrow. A great deal has been done to-day in the way of putting out sellers' options.

The transfer books for the Union Pacific annual meeting will close on Saturday next, and the annual election will take place in Boston, March 6. It is generally conceded that Colonel Scott will retire from the Presidency of the Company, and the Hon. Horace F. Clark will be his successor.

The advance in Union Pacific carried up the whole market about ⅛ to ½ per cent in the morning, but in the afternoon the bears disputed any further rise, and the general market dropped off to ⅛ to ¼ per cent; with the exception of Union Pacific. The general list closed dull at the lower prices.

Money easy at 6@7.

State bonds firm in Tennessee and steady on the remainder of the list.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115	Coups, '67	110
Coups, '62	110	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	110	10-40s	110
Coups, '65	110	Currency 6s	114
New	110		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	53
Tennessee, old	69	North Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	69	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	81	New Jersey Central	105
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	St. Paul	55
Quicksilver	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	75
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
W. & F.	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
American	63	Ft. Wayne	97
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	C. & A.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	92	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
Erie	31	C. & N. W.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Central	116	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	91	Central Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Rock Island	111		

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,868	3,249	4,547	2,161
Wheat, bu	3,150	16,350	4,528	
Corn, bu	66,955	46,410	15,016	6,298
Oats, bu	19,860	14,355	15,792	
Rye, bu	1,440	1,427	811	
Barley, bu	6,530	4,650	4,021	1,659
Grass seeds, lbs	111,040	84,138	154,290	38,900
Flax seed, lbs		2,618		
Broom Corn, lbs		97,205	2,260	19,850
Cured meats, lbs	35,830	30,800	2,480,997	588,795
Beef, brls	43	18	[illegible]	
Pork, brls	1,029	1,173	657	590
Lard, lbs	51,170	31,880	228,450	101,894
Tallow, lbs	9,210	12,623	19,102	
Butter, lbs	33,545	19,787	15,472	25,300
Dressed hogs, No	3,425	1,391	2,470	1,701
Live hogs, No	6,943	1,539	4,370	2,893
Cattle, No	292	311	1,684	1,069
Sheep, No	632		1,339	1,290
Hides, lbs	57,010	130,947	180,128	41,460
Highwines, brls	353	400	752	621
Wool, lbs		9,378	2,380	29,100
Potatoes, bu	2,682	1,925		
Lumber, m	974	93	600	949
Shingles, m	155	650	798	734
Lath, m	94		725	[illegible]
Salt, brls	1,213	149	1,337	1,050

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 534 bu oats; 450 bu wheat.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat, 38 cars corn, 2 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 3 cars barley. Total, 47 cars, or 19,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, the session of the Board of Trade being rather a quiet one. Changes in prices were few and unimportant.

St. Louis is reported to be in a bad way. A gentleman just arrived from that city says that it is almost as much as a man's life is worth to get there, and nothing to repay him for making the attempt. The block in the Mississippi has completely suspended trade with the South, and the ferry across the river provides scarcely five per cent of the accommodation required. Hundreds of vehicles wait all day, at each end, for their turn to cross. There is so little coal in the city that some of the iron works are already suspended, and there is fear that they will not be able to keep up the supply of gas much longer. Stocks of groceries, &c., are also falling short; there is plenty on the Illinois side, but no means of getting it across. The "Great Natural Highway" is not a practicable thoroughfare just now, and the people of St. Louis are wrathy thereat.

Highwines were quiet but firmer, with buyers at 87c, and holders asking 87@88c. Sale was made of 100 brls at 86¾c.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand and steady, at Saturday's outside quotations. The bulk of the sales of 3,425 head were at $5.05 ₽ 100 lbs, with $5.00 paid for poor, and $5.07½@5.10 for choice. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were active and unchanged. The bark Zack Chandler and the schooners S. B. Hole, C. C. Trowbridge, Gallatin, and Groton were all chartered at 12c for corn to Buffalo. Holders generally asked 12½c at the close.

Provisions were rather quiet, but averaged a shade firmer. Live hogs advanced 10c ₽ 100 lbs, which caused most holders of product to ask an advance, though buyers were not generally willing to pay it, except on meats. Mess pork opened 5c higher ₽ brl, but the market weakened back before 1 o'clock, but closed strong. Lard was 5c ₽ 100 lbs higher, but not in so much demand, though quoted higher in Liverpool. Meats averaged ¼c ₽ lb higher on salted lots, and were in good demand, though the railroads are away behind in filling orders to carry meats to the seaboard. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.60@12.65; do seller March, $12.55@12.60; do seller April, $12.80; do seller May, $13.05; do seller June, $13.25; prime mess, $11.00. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.85; do seller March, $8.92½@8.95; do seller April, $9.10; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear; and 8¾@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders; 6c for rough sides; 6¼c for short ribs; 6½@6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7⅞c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork seller March, at $12.60; 500 brls do at $12.57½; 3,500 brls do (part Saturday evening) at $12.65; 2,250 brls do seller April at $12.80; 300 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do seller May at $13.05; 1,500 brls do at $13.00; 500 brls do seller June at $13.25; 25 brls rump pork at $9.00; 300 tcs lard (special brand) at 9c; 125 tcs do at $8.90 per 100 lbs; 250 tcs (No. 1) do at $8.67½; 250 tcs do seller month at $8.90; 250 tcs do seller April at $9.07½; 500 tcs do seller May at $9.25; 20,000 lbs green bacon at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 6⅞c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, part cured, at 6c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 6¾c; 40,000 lbs short clear bacon at 7⅞c packed; 20,000 lbs short rib bacon at 7½c; and 20,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5c.

Kercheval & Son of St. Louis write as follows:

"The movements of products, although irregular, being comparatively small at St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring transportation, have been almost three times greater than last year, which they were larger than in any previous one, and if they do not prove exhaustive before the close of the season there is no use in estimating the future by the past."

The exports for the season, to Feb. 5, were:

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
New York	43,127	57,078,289	64,735,747
Boston	21,260	6,096,105	4,541,279
Baltimore	2,360	4,907,074	4,720,858
Portland		967,815	3,849,043
Total	66,647	69,049,283	73,879,697
New York last year	35,777	22,725,845	20,879,862

Flour was in better demand, and quoted scarce by most dealers, which accounts for the fact of rather light sales. Prices were a shade firmer, especially on low grades. Sales were reported of 165 brls white winter extras, in several small lots, at $8.50; 50 brls do at $8.45; 200 brls spring extras at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 65 brls do at $6.15; 200 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.00; 20 brls buckwheat flour at $5.50. Total, 1,650 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, but averaged ½c higher on the near options, and ½c better on deliveries in May, the feeling being very strong, though there were few buyers. Liverpool was early reported 1d better on white, while New York was quoted dull and weak; but the latter had not much effect upon prices here, as the great point made by holders is that wheat will be scarce long before the next harvest, though there is plenty now in store. Seller March opened at $1.26½, improved to $1.26¾, and closed steady at $1.26½. Seller last half March sold at $1.27¼@1.27½; seller April at $1.28½@1.28¾; and seller May at $1.32@1.32¼. Seller the month sold at $1.25¾@1.26, and seller the year at $1.21¼. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.06@1.07. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 30,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26; 50,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.25½. Total, 85,400 bu.

Corn was rather more active than on Saturday and showed the same features as wheat; cash being unchanged, near options a shade better, and May options ½c higher, there being considerably more confidence in the future than heretofore, many operators think that the market has been so largely oversold as to necessitate a rebound after the opening of navigation. This idea caused a good demand for May and June to-day. Cash No. 2 corn sold at 40¼@40½c; seller March at 40¾@40⅞c; seller April at 41½@41¾c; seller May at 44¾@44⅞c; seller last half do at 45@45⅛c; seller June at 44¾@45¼c; and seller July at 45¾@45⅞c; all closing firm with holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 85,600 bu No. 2 at 40¼c; 400 bu do at 40¾c; 1,200 yellow at 39c on track; 10,600 bu shelled, to arrive, at 37½c on track. Total 96,200 bu.

Oats were again inactive, except in small lots sold to local feed dealers. Prices were nominally as follows: Cash, 32¼@32½c; seller the month, 32¾c; seller March, 32⅞c; seller April, 33½c; seller May, 36½c; rejected, 29@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 32¼c and 600 bu at 32⅞c, both in preferred houses.

Rye was again firmer, at 73@74c for No. 2, the outside for fresh. Seller March was nominal at 72½@73c; and seller April at 73@73½c. Rejected probably about 66@67c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 74c; 400 bu do at 73½c; 1,600 bu do at 73c; 400 bu by sample at 74c. Total 2,800.

Barley was in better demand, and quotably firmer in consequence, at 60@60½c for fresh receipts No. 2; 52c for No. 3; and 43@45c for rejected. Seller the month sold at 59½c; and seller March was quoted at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 61c; 6,800 bu do at 60½c; 1,200 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 59½c; 800 bu do at 59½c; 5,000 bu do at 59½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 66c. Total, 18,200 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

"Although the visible supply of wheat is about the same as at the corresponding date last year, the supply of corn and oats much larger than last year, the receipts of all three of these cereals at lake ports are being diminished, and are now considerable less in wheat and corn.

Although the stock of wheat in Odessa is large, being above the average for several years past, it is for the most part more or less defective in quality. The scarcity of good wheat impedes business, even with a large number of vessels in the port of Odessa awaiting cargoes. The stock in Marseilles and the foreign wheat in granary in the United Kingdom is said to be also more or less defective in quality. The shipments for the week from Odessa at the latest advices had been small. The transportation from the Black Sea ports has been to a considerable extent by steamers, there having been, during 1871, 104 cargoes of grain shipped by steamers, with cargoes averaging about 6,000 qrs, or 48,000 bushels each.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles, France, on the 31st of July, 1871, was 1,388,600 metrical quintaux, equal at 221 lbs each to 5,114,676 Winchester bu of 60 lbs avordupois each. The imports from July 31, 1871, to Jan. 19, 1872, at the port of Marseilles were 3,339,130 metrical quinteaux, which, at 221 lbs avordupois each, is equal to 12,299,128 Winchester bu of 60 lbs each. The amount of wheat imported was in 723 vessels, being an average of 17,000 bu each.

There were on the 19th of January 1872, on their passage for Marseilles, from Southeastern Europe, 43 vessels, steam and sail, laden with wheat, their aggregate cargoes being about 731,000 bu.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles, on or about the 20th ult., was estimated at about 1,700,000 hectolitres of 2,839 Winchester bu each, equal to about 600,000 qrs, or 4,826,300 bu.

The newspaper *Guetteur de St. Quentin*, of the crops in France, says: Since the collective and definitive advices from the department addressed to the Department of Commerce, it results that in 1872, the cereal crop in France has been far below the average. The deficit in wheat is 18,000,000 hectolitres, (2,839 Wincester bu each). This deficit has been made up in part by the abundance of rye and potatoes. Moreover, commerce has introduced into France, considerable quantities of wheat, which compensates largely for the deficit.

There was Jan. 25, 1872, in transit for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, 297 cargoes of wheat and 51 cargoes of corn, against 465 cargoes of wheat and 96 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and 334 cargoes of wheat and 165 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870.

J. E. Beerbohm, in his *Corn Trade List* of January 26, 1872, gives the following resume: In Germany business in wheat has been generally quiet. At Hamburg some business was concluded for March and April shipments; stocks were small; in other ports and in the interior prices were unaltered; in rye there was little activity. In Holland prices of wheat were for the moment too low for admitting of transactions from the English coast, but business has been done for shipment from the Baltic; rye has been in limited request, the last quotations were slightly lower. The Belgium markets have been quiet for wheat; in rye some rather extensive business has been done for Germany. In France the country markets have been scantily supplied with wheat, the demand for which has been languid, and prices in many cases rather low.

There were on the 27th of January, 1872, in transit for the United Kingdom, [illegible] cargoes of wheat and 56 cargoes of corn, against [illegible] cargoes of wheat and 90 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 350 cargoes of wheat and 163 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, February 10, 1872:

In Store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Chicago	1,676,175	[illegible]	1,207,210	[illegible]
Milwaukee	1,704,000	[illegible]	197,373	83,012
Duluth	18,900			
Toledo, Feb. 1	466,000	582,632	290,591	37,583
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Feb. 1	121,317	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal, Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Philadelphia	275,000	175,000	[illegible]	40,000
*Baltimore	160,000	220,000	80,000	15,000
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,112,308	1,553,212	632,678	400,064
Rail shipments for week	23,486	301,167	71,060	48,074
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Feb. 3, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jan. 27, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jan. 20, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jan. 13, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jan. 6, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Feb. 11, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Dec. 30, '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Estimated. † Including stock afloat on N. Y.

Receipts of flour and grain at New York, for the week ending Feb. 10, and from Jan. 1, 1871 and 1872:

	By rail. For w'k.	By water. For w'k.	Total For w'k.	Total Since Jan. 1, '72	Total Since Jan. 1, '71
Flour, brls	24,364	1,300	25,664	[illegible]	218,291
Wheat, bu	19,650		19,650	141,120	269,666
Corn, bu	355,800		355,800	2,171,960	573,850
Oats, bu	77,035		77,035	[illegible]	191,291
Barley, bu	6,560		6,560	[illegible]	1,040
Rye, bu					
Peas, bu	3,447		3,447	20,937	1,800
Malt, bu	13,600		13,400	68,170	47,025
Total grain	476,402		476,402	3,161,183	[illegible]
Prev. week	495,064		495,064	2,684,781	931,425
Cor. w'k '71	130,235	7,800	138,035		[illegible]
From Jan. 1	3,134,183	27,000	3,161,183	3,161,183	
Jan. 1, '71	1,054,580	34,000	1,088,580		1,088,580

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Feb. 13, 1872, and the distribution of same:

	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. N. Col.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Honduras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Feb. 6, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Jan. 30, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Jan. 23, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Jan. 16, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Jan. 9, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Jan. 2, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And 88,727 lbs of butter, 99,882 lbs of grease, and 96,238 lbs of stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Feb. 13, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	45,291	39,435	21,289
Beef, pkgs	36,886	50,061	24,601
Lard, lbs	59,629,170	24,382,297	8,171,888
Bacon, lbs	69,230,923	23,329,422	11,925,956
Butter, lbs	1,663,917	597,622	372,534
Cheese, lbs	6,645,801	10,136,887	5,621,181
Tallow, lbs	17,356,334	6,125,924	8,366,360

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report, No. 4 (series 1871-'72), of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of October, 1871, and ten months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1870. Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau, furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Month ending Oct. 31, 1871	$51,763,586	$35,372,658	$1,248,085
Month ending Oct. 31, 1870	36,942,780	31,745,151	1,483,225
Ten months ending Oct. 31, 1871	507,092,191	423,514,363	23,358,998
Ten months ending Oct. 31, 1870	410,979,775	359,862,526	24,651,290

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Oct. 31, 1871, was $64,650,691, against $47,841,169 Oct. 31, 1870. Making allowance for the difference in the warehouse account for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1871, and for the corresponding period of 1870, the excess of imports over domestic and foreign exports for the former period, was $52,084,920, as compared with $30,388,203 for the latter.

The proportion of the imports and exports consisting of merchandise, and of specie and bullion, respectively for ten months ended Oct. 31, 1871, is shown in the following table:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Merchandise	$491,453,936	$363,585,638	$12,095,568
Specie and bullion	15,638,255	59,928,725	11,263,430
TEN MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31, 1870.			
Merchandise	$390,441,046	$299,503,315	$13,734,672
Specie and bullion	20,538,729	60,359,211	10,916,618

The comparative values of the imports and exports brought into and shipped from the United States, in American and foreign vessels, and in land vehicles, respectively, during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic exports (mixed values).	Foreign exports.
American vessels	$148,694,045	$142,094,329	$7,448,328
Foreign vessels	345,980,343	317,842,258	13,307,340
Land vehicles	13,317,803	5,006,514	2,003,125
TEN MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31, 1870.			
American vessels	$130,880,991	$141,078,741	$11,823,149
Foreign vessels	275,000,568	269,383,421	11,775,397
Land vehicles	5,089,216	1,975,497	1,050,694

The number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	11,055	3,800,337	10,985	3,869,166
Foreign vessels	19,510	6,774,416	19,537	6,682,255
Total	30,565	10,574,753	30,522	10,551,421
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31, 1870.				
American vessels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels	[illegible]	5,597,614	18,624	5,496,304
Total	29,399	9,182,536	28,861	9,015,5[illegible]7

LATEST.

There was no trading in produce in the afternoon. Prices were nominally unchanged. Wheat was quoted at $1.26½ seller March.

Chicago Daily Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

BUTTER—The demand for choice dairy butter keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and the little coming in from day to day meets with ready sale at our quotations. Low grades remain quiet and steady. The supply is large, but holders do not seem anxious to realize, save at very full prices. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; fair to good tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade opens fairly active this week, with prices firm for everything in the list. We continue to quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was brisk, and former rates were firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows: Stucco, $2 75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₽ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₽ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₽ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12 00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₽ brl.

BEANS—Remain firm at the advance gained last week. There was a good demand at the annexed quotations: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₽ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Is less active. Prices on packers' goods are again easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—No important change took place in the market for this staple. Only a light demand existed, but prices were very firm, in sympathy with New York and Cincinnati. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Business was generally reported fair, and the market was firm at the quoted prices: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Remains steady and unchanged. Sales were effected at $7.00@8.00.

EGGS—Prices were unchanged, though less firm. Sales were reported at 30@32c—chiefly at 31@32c.

FRUITS—DRIED—All domestic varieties were being held with exceeding firmness, as the stocks are moderate and the demand is steadily increasing. Foreign descriptions remain dull as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@14c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 7½@8c; do new Western, 8@8½c; do new Michigan, 9½@10½c.

FISH—The fish trade was again active, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.60@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.60@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and oranges were in good request, and were salable at full rates, but other fruits were dull and weak. We quote: Apples, from store, $4.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, ₽ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported a fair movement, both in staple and fancy groceries, and prices were steady and uniform. We continue to quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@22¾c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 26½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; A, No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12@12½c. XC, 11½@12c; C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9¾@11c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 25@30c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 19@20c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; standard, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry 6@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—In the absence of any considerable shipping demand the market for pressed hay was again dull and weak, and we note a further decline of 50c per ton. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50; do, loose pressed, $13.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—Prices were firm and unchanged. We continue to quote: Green cured, light, 11½c; do, heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9½c; murrain kip, 11c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Under a continued active demand the market remains exceedingly firm, and a further general advance is noted. We revise our list as follows:

Bar iron	4 5-100@4 7-100
Horse-shoe iron	[illegible]
Heavy band	5 1-100@5 2-100
Light band	5 5-100@5 7-100
Hoop	5 9-100@6 c
Oval	[illegible]
Round and square	4 5-100@4 7-100
Half oval and half round	5 4-100@5 6-100
Russia iron, perfect	16 c
Russia No. 1, stained	8 c
Sheet iron	5 1-2 c
Norway nailrods	12 c
German plow steel	12 1-2 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Nothing new was developed in the leather market. A fair business is doing at the subjoined quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@43c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 23@27c; country upper No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.35; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 16 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 28@33c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 42@45c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 23 lbs, $1.90@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.00; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.25; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Is steady and in good local demand, with fair supplies from other points. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	20.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is quoted quiet at 15c for Western, and at 16c for Easten tub.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market was without change, ruling fairly active and firm at the prices given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, I C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle. 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Were firm at $5.00 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.10.

OILS—Linseed, lard, and turpentine were in fair demand, but aside from this the market ruled very quiet. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 95@99c.

POTATOES—Choice sound lots from store are selling at $1.05@1.10, and common to good at 85c@$1.00.

POULTRY—Was in short supply and higher, Chickens commanding $3.00@4.50. We quote: chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@13c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged at $2 80@3.35 for poor to prime timothy; $5.00@5.80 for clover, $1.10 for Hungarian, and 90c@1.00 for millet.

TEAS—We quote prices steady as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.00; common imperial, 80@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@$1.10 fair to good do, 70@80c; colored national leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, [illegible]

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was quoted firm at former rates:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—Was unchanged. A fair demand was reported at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,066 head. Only a light business was transacted during the forenoon, barely 500 head changing hands, but, later in the day, trade revived, and before the close a fair proportion of the offerings had been disposed of. Prices were without material change. Holders were generally firm in their views, especially as to good to choice grades, and though the supply was liberal, they succeeded in fully sustaining prices. Common, thin, rough lots were more or less neglected, but no decline was suffered.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.00

HOGS—The receipts since yesterday have been 6,455. There was a good demand to-day, both on local and Eastern account, and the supply was easily worked off at full prices. Sales were reported at $4.10@4.20 for common, light, thin, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots; $4.30@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.80 for good to extra. Most of the transfers were within the range of $4.30@4.60. We note the following

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	232	$4.42	78	231	$4.45	423	183	$4.20
84	157	4.12½	54	267	4.50	71	216	4.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.12½	60	236	4.50	60	206	4.50
25	245	4.50	56	274	4.50	134	206	4.40
57	265	4.40	77	211	4.50	55	173	4.40
60	250	4.50	61	221	4.75	74	[illegible]	4.75
84	[illegible]	4.30	60	232	4.45	38	416	4.75
70	189	4.30	59	200	4.60	59	[illegible]	4.45
[illegible]	229	4.30	94	200	4.50	73	[illegible]	4.45
42	[illegible]	4.30	71	244	4.35	82	[illegible]	4.50
[illegible]	223	[illegible]	59	199	4.65	69	183	4.35
[illegible]	230	4.40	81	195	4.35	[illegible]	301	4.20
110	260	4.40	83	172	4.35	55	[illegible]	4.45
[illegible]	280	4.55	58	[illegible]	4.35	59	284	4.45
47	260	4.60	84	191	4.35	53	[illegible]	4.60

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 1,560. There was a fair demand at former rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Beeves total, 7,900. Lack of cars to bring stock kept several hundred back. Arrivals to-day: 148 cars at Communipaw, 81 at Hundredth street, and 42 at Weehawken, making 4,400. The market opens fair, with a few premium 9 cwt grades at 13½c; choice cattle, scarce and quite as high as last week; fair to good cattle, slow before close at 11@12½c, declining before night. Ordinary droves, at 10@11½c, were ½c off at close, and some that left the market averaged scant 11½c. 5 cars Illinois, averaging 1,225 lbs, 1,157 lbs per cwt; 5 cars extra 9 cwt Ohio, at 12½@13½c; a lot of 6 cwt Missouri at 11c; Only 1 car Texans on sale.

Sheep—Local, 30,300 with 11,000 to-day; market overstocked, and ½ to ⅝ cent lower or 6½@7½c for ordinary to fair, and 8@9c for good to extra. One car, 150-lb, Canada, selling at 8½c; three cars State, 85-lb, 6½c; three cars Illinois, 91-lb, 7½c; two cars 83-lb, 6½c; close bad.

Hogs—Receipts 25,400 live and 7,800 dressed for week. To-day, 73 cars live, worth 4¾@5½c; dressed, [illegible] at 6½@6¾c for heavy, and 6½c for light, with 5¾@6¼c as price of Western dressed. Market weak.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 26s@27s. Winter wheat, 11s. 9d@12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 8d; No. 2, 11s; White, 12s 6d. Corn, 29s 9d. Pork 50s. Lard 44s 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 19—5 p. m.—Consols, 92½. Bonds of '62, 91¾; '65, 92½; '67, 91½; 10-40s, 88½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—Bonds of '62, 95¾@96.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Rentes 56f. 35.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19, evening.—Cotton firm: middling uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11½@11¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculative and export 7,000 bales. White wheat, 12s 6d. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 9d. Lard, 44s. 9d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 32s 9d. Short rib, 33s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The market is rather quiet, yet prices keep advancing. Heavy brown sheetings have taken another jump. Atlantic A advanced to 15c; do H to 13½c; Pacific extra to 14½c; Augusta, yard wide, to 13½c; do ⅞ to 10½c; Indian Head heavy brown sheetings to 15c; Nashua E to 14½c, and O do to 15½c, being a general advance on all the above makes of ½c per yard.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Beeves—In fair demand this week; sales of 1,800 at 7½@8c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9½c for a few choice; 6½@7c for fair to good, and 5@6c for common.

Sheep—In fair demand; sales of 15,000 at 6@10c.

Hogs—Higher; sales of 3,792 at $7.12@8.50.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27¼; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats firm; No. 2, 30c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 1, at 40¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 71½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 59½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PORK—Firm; $12.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—COTTON—firmer, higher; middling at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, active; supply not equal to demand; extra family, $6.75. Grain quiet, firm; red and white at $1.60@1.75. Corn, shelled, 60c. Oats, 50c. Rye, 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and active; prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.50; common to good extra, $6.80@7.05; good to choice, $7.05@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.50@8.25; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.50; extra St. Louis, $7.00@7.85. Rye flour more active; $4.60@5.15. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 1,600 bu; No. 1 spring, afloat, $1.54; good to choice do, in store, $1.61@1.62; choice No. 2 Chicago, in store, $1.61; winter red and amber Western, $1.64@1.70. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 32,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 71@72c; yellow Western, 73@73½c. Oats lower; receipts, 5,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 51@53c.

EGGS—More active and firmer at 30@32c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 18@21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c. Cuba, 8@10c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 48@60c. Rice dull at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 21½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 85½@86c.

Stock of grain in warehouses:

	Bushels.
Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $14.00@14.25; old, $13.37; prime, $12.50; new prime mess, $14.00; mess for June and July, $14.50. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.00; extra, $11.00@13.00. Hams scarce and firm at $23.00@28.00; tierce nominal. Dressed hogs steady at 5½c. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 5½@6c; hams, 8½@9½c. Middles quiet; Cumberlands, 7c; short clear, 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9¼@9½c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 9@32c.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@17c.

WHISKEY—More active at 91@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Wisconsin, $7.25@7.50. Wheat held firmly; State and Western red, $1.59@1.60; amber, $1.65. Rye firm at 92c. Corn, demand limited; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats firm at 58c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and higher. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn active and firm; white, 72c. Oats steady at 55@56c. Rye steady at 95c@$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5½@5¾c; sides, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 6¾@7c, loose. Bacon active; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7¾c; clear, 8c. Lard, steam, 9½c; kettle, 10c.

WHISKEY—92@92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, $7.25@7.40. Wheat in fair demand, and higher, at $1.58@1.60. Corn steady at 47c. Oats firm at 42@45c. Barley steady at 75@80c.

OILS—Linseed firm, at 87@89c.

EGGS—Lower at 27@28c.

BUTTER—Firm at 20@25c.

CHEESE—Steady at 15½@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.25. Lard quiet; held firmly at 9@9½c. Bulk meats quiet; held firmly for sides; sales clear rib at 6½c; clear held at 6¾c; shoulders dull at 5c. Bacon quiet; held firmly for sides at 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.60@5.00; receipts, 800.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm, and 2c higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60@1.60½; No. 2 red, $1.50@1.51; No. 3 red, $1.45. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 47½c; low mixed, 47c; yellow, 47½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, and in good demand for higher grades; superwinter, $5.50@5.70; extra, $6.10@6.25; XX, $6.70@6.80. Wheat firm and better; No. 2 Chicago, $1.25; No. 3 fall, $1.65@1.70; No. 2 red, $1.75. Corn steady; No. 2, 41½c. Oats slow and easier; No. 2, 37½c offered. Barley firm at 82½@87½c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 79c.

TOBACCO—Active.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $13.00 cash, $13.25 buyer April. Dry-salt meat held firmly, small lots loose clear rib, 6¼@6½c; packed lots, shoulders 5c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c, generally held higher. Bacon firm,—shoulders, 6@6½c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; sugar cured hams 12@13c. Lard, good demand, firm; prime steam on track at Kansas City, 8½c; ditto, buyer March, at Keokuk, 9c.

HOGS—Firm, better, $4.00@4.60; shippers and butchers principal buyers.

CATTLE—Firm, 2½@5½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong; No. 1 red winter held at $1.58; No. 2, $1.50—closing with holders asking an advance. Corn quiet at 52@53c. Oats firmer at 42@43c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; holders asking 25c advance. Wheat quiet; sales 2,100 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.45. Corn dull; car lots No. 2 Western, 59@60c.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY
Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

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A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872.

TO THE OPPONENTS OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

We confess that we are at a loss to understand the spirit of determined opposition to the Chicago Relief bill which prevails in Wisconsin and Michigan, and in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Milwaukee. The Wisconsin Legislature, after instructing its Senators in Congress to obtain like relief for the districts burned over in that State last fall, turns round and instructs them to vote against the relief for Chicago. The cities enumerated above are still more violent in their opposition, and can apparently see nothing in the bill but prejudice to themselves; while the two States mentioned seem to fear that certain special interests are to be sacrificed and ultimately ruined by the remission of taxes on a few acres of ground in Chicago. The bill was drawn up in no such spirit. It was prompted by no such feeling of rivalry; for, when the October fire in one short night undid the work of thirty long years, all rivalry was dropped, and Chicago sought only her own rescue from utter ruin by the nearest help of which she could avail herself, in which she was nobly aided by the contributions from the generous people of these cities. No element of prejudice to the special interests of any person actuated the framers of the Relief bill, and none now exists.

And what is it that Chicago asks? Simply that she shall not be compelled to pay those taxes a second time which she has already once paid; simply that the Government, having once collected the duties on our building material which had already been used, and on the material in store which had never been used, shall not collect them again when we are trying to replace that material; simply that the owners of property in the burned district,—not in the unburned parts of the city,—for a limited space of time, so limited that only a small part of that district can be rebuilt, shall have the encouragement and the assistance to reconstruct their business structures and their homes; simply that the same aid which has before been granted ungrudgingly, where the need was comparatively insignificant, shall be granted to us whose needs are overwhelming. There is no spirit of rivalry in this. In the race for commercial supremacy we ask for a fair field for all comers, and that no adventitious obstacles shall be placed in our own way. We concede what Detroit, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis have accomplished, and we bespeak for them a still greater measure of prosperity in the future. In this race we are temporarily crippled, and all that we ask is, that we may be helped to our feet again, not by delaying these cities in their onward course, but by a relief from a burden which cannot harm them, but can help us.

We appeal to these cities, therefore, to cease their opposition to a measure which in no wise prejudices them, and we appeal to the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin in like manner. The evils in prospect, which they fancy are impending over certain lumber interests, are evils of the imagination purely. The influence of this rebate on lumber will be as insignificant as the disturbance made by a pebble thrown into the ocean. Chicago must always look to the Northern pineries for her lumber, as she has in the past. She is their best customer, and is herself directly interested in them. Out of the $10,000,000 worth of lumber imported into the United States annually from Canada, she only takes about $50,000, and, leaving out of this estimate black walnut and heavy lumber, virtually nothing. New York and New England are the patrons of Canada, Chicago the patron of Wisconsin and Michigan; and, with the duties on or off, she must look to these States for her lumber. It only needs a second sober thought, and a careful examination of the real scope of the bill, to see that it works no prejudice to the lumber interests of these States. The Peshtigo Company, which controls the largest interest in Wisconsin, and which was the heaviest sufferer by the great forest fires of October last, has petitioned for the remission of duties. Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, the next largest Wisconsin firm, has also petitioned Congress to pass the bill; and there is not a lumber firm in the city of Chicago to-day which is not also in favor of its passage. If, therefore, these firms, which control the lumber regions, and own the capital invested in mills and other property, are in favor of its passage, and fear no harm to themselves, we see no special reason why their friends in the Legislature of Wisconsin should be alarmed. And, as we have called upon the cities, so we call upon these States to cease their opposition, and allow Chicago to replace without a new tax that which she has lost by fire, and upon which she had once paid all lawful taxes. It must be remembered that the citizens of Chicago are not the only interested parties. Our property is owned abroad, as well as at home, and the benefits of this rebate will be distributed broadcast,—not only among Eastern cities, but even in those very Western cities which have heretofore opposed the bill.

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

This bill is made the special order for to-morrow at Springfield. Without endorsing any particular bill, we would say that the best bill will be that which is briefest, clearest, and makes the fewest possible alterations in existing laws consistent with the end sought, viz.: to give the Courts power to decree the actual condition of the title on all the evidence now attainable. We have seen a number of proposed bills so unskilfully drawn, reiterating so much that is mere general principles, or already law, or that simply directs the Judges to do that which common law and common sense would alike compel them to do, that the reading of them is like wading through bushels of chaff for a kernel of grain.

The nib and gist of the matter is to empower any one who claims to be owner to obtain from the Court a decree as to whether he is or is not, and what is the state of his title, by first giving due notice to all other parties who may have possession, or part possession, or concurrent or conflicting claims upon the property, so that they may appear and protect their interests; or, if infants or married women, so that the Court may appoint guardians for them, and adjudge and estimate their interests, as it estimates dower and other interests in partition suits, and order an equivalent sum to be paid in discharge of them. There is no need, on the one hand, of any species of fraudulent "cut-off," whereby a decree for a title can be obtained without notice to any of the parties interested. Instead of such a law being an aid to the ready transfer of real estate, or a help to borrowers on mortgage, it would completely block up the whole business. For any lender or purchaser, when asked to accept such a decree as his all-sufficient proof of a valid title, would answer, that a title obtained without notice to anybody could be taken away without notice to anybody. If former mortgagees were not notified in obtaining the decree in favor of A, the borrower, he might not himself be notified when B should obtain a decree for the same property, and upon it borrow money from C. If the rights of infants and married women were cut off without relief by his decree, then might his own widow and children be cut off in case of his death, without notice and under the same law. All those "universal patent cut-off" bills, therefore, are naked robberies. Instead of quieting titles, they will only add to the trouble already existing a new source of inextricable confusion.

Notice should be served personally on tenants in actual possession, and on all known owners or interested parties residing in this State, and on all non-residents by publishing and mailing copy, if their Post Office address is known. And let the petition set forth the facts of ownership so fully that the Court may see that all proper parties have been served. The plan proposed in some bills, of having one suit for the whole country instituted by the State Attorney, and having everybody come in and defend on no other notice than a proclamation of the Governor of Illinois, is wild and impracticable.

This is a matter in which the honor as well as the interests of our city are largely at stake. Those who know how much discredit has been cast on the Courts of Illinois and Indiana for rendering judgments *ex-parte* in divorce and other proceedings, in conformity with carelessly-enacted statutes, but in violation of the most sacred rights and interests, will properly guard against such outrages in the future.

THE REMONSTRANTS.

We have published the explanation made by the various Chicago firms whose names were attached to the remonstrance against the Chicago Relief bill, presented in the Senate by Mr. Ferry. They disclaimed any particular opposition to the bill, saying that their memorial had been misunderstood and misrepresented. We published this statement because we did not wish to do any injustice to any person. We have now received a copy of Mr. Ferry's speech, in which he stated that he had voted for the bill on its first passage, but had since been satisfied, from the information he had received, that the bill was wrong. He read the remonstrances adopted by commercial organizations in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati; referred to the protests of the lumbermen of Michigan; and then said that he had additional objections from Chicago. These latter were:

1. A memorial from a meeting of manufacturers of Chicago.

2. A letter from Mr. C. F. Gates, Chairman of that meeting.

3. "A formal protest from Chicago against the passage of this bill, signed by men representing some of the largest business firms and associations in that city. It is signed by E. W. Blatchford & Co.; Atkins & Berger, Vulcan Iron Works; Cutler, Savidge & Co.; Daniel B. Shipman, white lead works; Heath & Milligan; J. F. Warren & Co.; the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Company; Wright, Lowther & Co.; Walker, Ousley & Co.; and T. K. Holden, Phœnix Iron Works."

Mr. Ferry did not read this "formal protest," and, consequently, we cannot know its terms; but he did have read the memorial of the meeting of manufacturers, which he introduced as follows:

> To show that Michigan is not alone in opposition to this method of relief, I will send to the desk and ask to have read a memorial of the manufacturers of the city itself.
>
> The Chief Clerk read as follows:
>
> *Memorial of Chicago manufacturers to the Congress of the United States against especial oppression in the matter of the so-called Chicago Relief bill.*
>
> These memorialists, who are manufacturers of the city of Chicago, respectfully represent to the Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that they have been informed and fear that the so-called Chicago Relief bill for the temporary remission of import duties on building materials may be construed to extend not merely to raw materials, but also to all manufacturers of iron, tin, lead, wood, and the like that may be required in the rebuilding of the city.
>
> That if such a bill should become a law, and should have the extent above supposed, it would be a direct and serious injury to the manufacturing interests of Chicago, and for that reason an additional calamity to the city at large.
>
> That the manufacturing interests of Chicago are in the highest degree important to the present welfare of her people, from the fact that thousands of families are supported, fed and clothed by the proceeds of the employment which those interests afford.
>
> That the manufacturers of Chicago are in like degree important to the whole future of the city, and to the welfare of the entire Northwest; and that the city can more easily recover from the effects of the great fire than she could from the destruction of her manufacturers.
>
> That many Chicago manufacturers, as well those having their places of business without the burned district, so called, as those who were located within it, have suffered great losses in moneys, credits, business, property, and otherwise; and that a large number of such manufacturers would be unable to resume business under the burdens of such a bill.
>
> That any law which would single out the manufacturers of Chicago, especially in their present oppressed condition, as the subject of an experiment in free trade, would be grossly unjust, and lead to many disastrous results.
>
> That among such results would be the following: A large reduction of the wages on which so many families depend for their support, and in many cases a suspension of the employment altogether; also, the payment of large amounts of capital to foreign manufacturers which would otherwise be kept in circulation here; also a very great diminution in the quantity of tax-paying products that would be otherwise manufactured here, and the placing of the manufacturers of this city in a worse position than that of any other manufacturers of the country.
>
> That these memorialists would be glad to have the largest measure of relief, consistent with the general good, extended to the sufferers by the great fire, without limit to class or section; but these memorialists protest against any measures which would benefit one class of the sufferers by the oppression of others.
>
> That in the nature of things the proposed relief will be in a great degree monopolized by large land-owners and wealthy capitalists, jobbers and speculators of this and other sections of the country.
>
> That the manufacturers of Chicago have or can readily secure all the necessary facilities to supply the demand for the articles above indicated; and that a large increase of their operations from an extraordinary demand for their products would of itself be a great and admirable relief to the suffering people of Chicago, by furnishing abundant employment to the laboring classes at remunerative prices.
>
> Wherefore, these memorialists pray, that only such measures of relief for the benefit of Chicago may be allowed to become laws as shall be free from the objections above set forth.
>
> C. F. GATES,
> Chairman of a Meeting of Manufacturers.
> CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

It is well to state that Mr. C. F. Gates, who signed that memorial as Chairman of the Chicago Manufacturers' Meeting, is a member of the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Co., and from this fact we may gather an idea of the contents of what Mr. Ferry said was the "formal protest" of that and other firms against the bill. Mr. Gates, whose works were uninjured by the fire, also wrote a personal letter, the contents of which Mr. Ferry thus stated:

> I have a letter from the Chairman of the meeting of manufacturers in that city, who says he is interested in the manufacture of different articles entering into the construction of buildings, but if this bill *passes he must stop their manufacture*. Thus you see, in an attempt to benefit Chicago, you are inflicting a blow at its own manufactures. *This gentleman states it will be a greater calamity to the city than the fire itself; that the city can better recover from the fire than from the destruction of its manufactures.*

Here is this gentleman advertising to the country that the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Co., of Chicago, makes lead pipe, sheet lead, and raw and boiled linseed oil, and that, if Congress shall permit the unfortunate sufferers of the *burnt district* to buy their lead pipe and their linseed oil with which to mix their paints, without tax, "he [Mr. Gates] will have to stop their manufacture." The fire was a dreadful calamity; it destroyed 20,000 buildings; it rendered homeless 100,000 persons; it consumed $200,000,000 of the property of our people upon which they had already paid taxes; but Mr. Gates, speaking for the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Co., and as Chairman of the Manufacturers of Chicago, declares to the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the American people, that to omit for one year the tax of 30 cents a gallon on linseed oil and the tax on lead pipe, would be "a greater calamity to the city than the fire itself;" and that the city can "better recover from the fire" than it can from the suspension of the tax on linseed oil! The people of Chicago, who are striving by every known means to rebuild their stores, dwellings, and workshops, will keenly feel the calamity with which they are threatened; they will tearfully comprehend that, if they mix their paints with untaxed linseed oil, and use lead pipe which has not been taxed, Mr. Gates will quit business, retire, perhaps, to Geneva, or move his lead and oil works to Beaver Dam, and leave Chicago without an inch of pipe or a drop of oil. Poor, unfortunate Chicago!

No names are attached to the memorial except that of Mr. Gates, but the character of that memorial is expressed in its caption, wherein it protests "against especial oppression" in the so-called Chicago Relief bill. This memorial shows that its authors correctly understood the bill as a "temporary remission of duties on building materials." This it pronounces an additional calamity to Chicago. It will be remembered that this remission of duties is confined to materials used in rebuilding the burnt district. It in no wise affects the prices of materials sold by Mr. Gates to any other part of Chicago or of the country. It is to meet an unforeseen and extraordinary destruction. Yet Mr. Gates, as Chairman of that meeting, represents that, if this bill passes, they (Gates and those for whom he speaks) will have to make a "large reduction of wages on which so many families depend for support;" that in some cases they will have to discharge their workmen; and that it will stop manufactures in the city! As the passage of this bill will leave the Chicago manufacturers, in respect of future business, *in the precise condition they would have been in had there been no fire*, this memorial of Mr. Gates represents them as on the eve of a general suspension, and that this bill interposes to rob them of the wealth sent to them in their distress by Providence on the 8th and 9th of October. Along the coasts of almost every country there is a population which lives and thrives by the spoil of vessels wrecked by the storms. A memorial from these wreckers, whose harvest is in the desolation and ruin of others, against any interference with their business, could not be more appropriately worded than in the language now spread upon the public records, of the memorial signed by C. F. Gates in the name of the Chicago manufacturers. We do not believe that Mr. Gates in that memorial fairly represented the views of the manufacturers of Chicago. We do not believe there is a respectable manufacturer in this city who proposes to stop work, discharge his hands, or reduce their wages, because Congress says they may have paints, bricks, glass, lumber, and nails without tax, to replace the same articles on which they had already paid the tax. We do not believe that the manufacturers of Chicago rely on the fire to preserve them from bankruptcy, or that their business is so precarious and unsubstantial that they must be supported by contributions levied on the homeless and distressed.

TAX ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

The amendment of the Senate Finance Committee proposes to limit the remission of duties on building materials to slate, brick, building-stone, lime, cement, glass, marble, timber, lumber, hewn or sawed, boards in the rough, lath, clapboards, shingles, cut nails, and iron especially made and fitted for the construction of buildings. This list comes far short of being a complete enumeration of the various articles needed as building materials. The following is a list of the principal articles generally classed under the head of building materials, with the rates of duty in gold on each article:

Articles.	*Specific tax.*	*Percentage ad valorem.*
Asphaltum		25
Brass		15
Brass manufactures		35
Brick and tiles		20
Encaustic tiles for floors		35
Cement		20
Lime		10
Clay, fire	$5.00 per ton.	52½
Copper, plates, bars, &c.	05 per lb.	33½
Rolled plates, sheets, and pipes		45
Felt for roofing		20
Glass, com. window, under 10x15	01½ per lb.	49
over 10x15	02	57
over 16x24	02½	63
over 24x30	03	52
Crown, polished, under 10x15	02½ per sq. ft.	60¼
over 10x15	04	11¼
over 16x24	06	18¼
over 24x30	20	40
Cast polished plate, under 10x15	03	41
over 24x30	25	48
over 24x60	50	80
Gypsum		20
Iron, pig	$7.00 per ton	41
Bar	01 @01½ per lb	50
Sheet	01½ @03	33 @ 60
Wrought hinges	02½	62
Cut nails and spikes	01½	62
Screws, for wood	08	68
Wrought, steam, gas and water tubes	03½	55
Cast butts and hinges	02½	53
Cast-iron pipes, &c	01½	67
Manufactured iron		35
Steel, manufactures of		45
Lead, in pipes and sheets	02½	56¼
Marble, granite and rough		72
Sawed, dressed, or polished slabs &c.		111 @148
Oil, linseed	30 per gal	45
Paints—White lead	03 per lb	51½
Whiting and Paris white	01	211
Putty	01½	70
Paper hangings		35
Slate roofing		35
Tin		25
[illegible]		[illegible]
Lumber of all kinds		20
Zinc, spelter, &c.	02½ per lb	42

Unless the telegraphic statement of the bill is incomplete, the remission of duties on iron amounts to very little.

This process of enumerating the items to be admitted free, will, however, as was explained in this paper yesterday, end in a protracted struggle between contending interests, in which the hopes and interests of sufferers by the fire will be forgotten and crushed.

The eight Police Sergeants who have been called upon by the Commissioners to resign on account of incompetency and inefficiency, it is rumored, will contest the action of the Commissioners, and in the meantime the Commissioners will wait the final passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature which settles the question of appeal from their decisions. Under the old law, firemen and policemen had the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, but the new law makes the decision of the Commissioners final. If the new law shall succeed in weeding out the incompetents from the Fire and Police Departments, we trust there will be no unnecessary delay in passing it with an emergency clause attached. The old law has saddled us with a small army of this class who cannot be got rid of, because no special charge can be brought against them. Let us have the new law at once, or any law which will enable us to get rid of them.

The debate in the Senate on the Chicago Relief bill, on the day when the vote was reconsidered, fills five pages in the *Globe*. The principal speech against the bill was made by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, the burden of whose song was, that the bill was a measure to rebuild Chicago at the expense and general ruin of manufacturers and lumbermen. That is to say, if the burnt district should be restored by the fiat of Omnipotence to the very condition it was in on the 7th of October last, the lumbermen and manufacturers would be terrible losers thereby, if not totally ruined. We confess that we have never read in the columns of the *Globe* a more ludicrous *non sequitur* than Mr. Ferry's so-called argument. Mr. Ferry said that his sympathies, however, were with the people of Chicago,—but his sympathies were overborne by his duties to the art of logic!

The progress of the Chicago Law Institute in restoring their Law Library is not only gratifying to the members of the Chicago Bar, but a sort of first fruit of greater restorations which are to follow. The Institute has now in its power to place upon its shelves some 5,000 books, in lieu of the 7,000 that have been destroyed. This is good work for four months, especially as almost nothing was obtained from the insurance on the old Library, and the present collection represents contributions. A full and complete Law Library is as absolutely necessary to the due administration of justice, and the dignity of the Bench and Bar of the city, as a new Court House. We trust the present energetic efforts will be renewed and continued until Chicago has one library, at least, worthy of its position and opportunities as the Capital of the Northwest.

The House Revenue bill in the Illinois Legislature, known as Mr. Short's bill, seems to us, as amended, decidedly better than the Senate bill, and we hope it may pass. The amendment adopted, in regard to deductions of debts, reads as follows: "All persons, firms, and corporations listing personal or chattel property, moneys, and credits for taxation, under the provisions of this act, may deduct from the value thereof the amount of all *bona fide* debts owing by them."

The heart of Malthus would be rejoiced within him could he hear the statistics with which Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, is seeking to put to shame the women of America. From this peculiar table, it appears that the number of children born to each one thousand white females has steadily decreased since 1800. This fact has been often used as a reproach to New England, but it applies equally well to any other section of the country. In 1800, there were in Massachusetts twenty-two children to every ten women; in 1860, eleven to ten. In Virginia, in 1800, ten women averaged twenty-six children; in 1860, they averaged seventeen. From these and similar statistics, various lugubrious conclusions about the dying-out of the race have been drawn. The steady decrease in the number of the average family is not, however, an exceedingly mournful fact, except to those who regard the whole duty of woman as summed up in the one text, "Increase and multiply." It is easy to see, from the reports of the Commissioner of Education, that we are not caring for all our children now; and, as long as this is so, it is difficult to see why any great increase in their number would be beneficial.

British Rule in India.

While the civilized world is indignant at the assassination of Earl Mayo, the British Viceroy in India, there is a seemingly well-founded impression that the act has a deep political significance, and that it was not wholly an act of personal malice and vindictiveness. Great Britain, about 250 years ago, obtained her first footing in India, and has been ever since extending her power. The country had been, for many centuries, under Mohammedan rule, and, though these fierce people have been compelled to submit to superior force, they have never abandoned the hope of recovering their authority. Fifteen years ago, the revolt which, for a time, threatened British dominion, was crushed, as Great Britain supposed, finally. The population of India is stated at 120,000,000, of which the Mohammedans are by far the more active and intelligent portion. Two years ago, there was a concerted rising in different places, but it was promptly suppressed. There has, however, for nearly a century, been in active operation a religious organization of Mohammedans, a fundamental part of whose doctrine is the supremacy of their religion. The attention of the British Government has long since been drawn to this organization, and, as late as December last, the London *Times* discussed the perils which threatened the British rule in India. A letter from India, published in that paper, said:

> All who know India will endorse the opinion that "with the exception of a few easy-going (Mohammedan) officials, the feeling is one of covert disaffection and rebellion," and that in the case of a Wahabee outbreak we could not rely on general Mohammedan loyalty. Let the cry "Deen, Deen!" be raised, no matter by Wahabee or other Mohammedan party, and all Mohammedans will band together against us. Meantime, a man like Liakhut Ali, the arch-fiend of Delhi, can reside safely and propagate sedition for years, notwithstanding the price on his head, within a short distance of Bombay; can obtain money from a distance and communicate freely with all parts of India, and even direct (as there are grounds for believing he did) the actions of Wahabee fanatics like Abdoollah, poor Norman's murderer. Even now there is a general movement among the Wahabees, not confined to any one province or group of districts, but extending throughout India. * * * Printed copies of a kind of proclamation, purporting to have been issued from Mecca, have within the last few months been circulated throughout Hindostan, and in very many instances have been affixed to the doors of the mosques. There must be many among your readers better able than I am to interpret it, but this much is certain, that, without preaching insurrection, it warns true believers to be prepared for an opportunity, which next year will give them, when certain unusual events in the West will spread dismay and ruin among unbelievers. This prophecy, declared to emanate from the Prophet himself, and to have been communicated to a celebrated devotee residing at his tomb, has undoubtedly had considerable effect.

All accounts agree that the disaffected preachers are welcomed by the people, and that they pass in safety through all parts of the Empire. No one informs upon them, and they are regarded as the representatives of a purer patriotism than is felt by the people generally. These preachers can safely rely upon the populace as a body-guard; and it is held that, with the exception of a few easy-going Government officials, the general feeling of the Mohammedans is one of covert disaffection and rebellion.

Alive to the danger of this growing disaffection, the London *Times* furnished, near the close of 1871, an estimate of the resources of the conspirators: On the northwestern frontier, 1,000 miles from Calcutta, there is a college of rebel doctors; these of themselves amount to nothing, but they control the fanatical hill tribes. These tribes could put into the field 50,000 ill-armed men, but each of them a religious zealot. While the Mohammedans in other parts of the Empire profess peaceful intentions, should a struggle come, and any degree of success attend the rebellion, England might regard the whole of that race as enemies. Even now they treat the preachers of sedition hospitably, and aid them with contributions of money. A writer from Calcutta thus explains, to some extent, the discontent of the subordinate race:

> No Indian statesman, in case of a Wahabee outbreak, would make the error of supposing that he could safely rely on general Mohammedan loyalty. India statesmen use prudent and politic words in speaking to and of our Mohammedan populations; but when there is danger in the air their acts are equally prudent in the opposite direction. The question is, cannot we, by any means within our power, give the Mohammedans, in spite of themselves, some chance of rising in the State? In many cases, where they are employed, they stand most loyally by their salt, faithful to the last. Under officers in whom they trust they have stood with us on many a well-fought field. It is more their misfortune than their fault that they cannot forget their past glory and their present position as table-servants and cooks. It would be to the high honor of the English statesman who could cause them to forget it as their own great Akbar caused the Hindoos to forget that they were a conquered race. This most certainly is the state of affairs. This generation will not see the fall of Islam, but it may see Islam driven eastward, and yet in a position which will not be a danger to India.

It is the social degradation after all which these people feel, and which keeps alive the national antagonism. Taught by their religion that they alone are the true believers, they abhor the domination of the Christian "Infidels;" and when, in addition to having their priesthood hunted like wild beasts, the people of this proud race are reduced to the condition of personal servants of the hated Christians, it is not surprising that the antagonism of race has survived the centuries of arbitrary rule. How far this assassination may be traced to this disaffection has yet to be shown, but the fact exists that, should an opportunity occur, the British rule in India will again be vigorously assailed.

The Woodhull Revolution.

Victoria C. Woodhull, somewhat notoriously known as an advocate of female suffrage and free love, exacerbated by her recent failures to obtain the one and practice the other by legal authority, has now decided to swing round the circle after the manner of that illustrious statesman, Andy Johnson, and obtain her rights by appealing to the people. In her own words, she is going to begin a revolution, and stump every State from Maine to California to accomplish her ends. It will be remembered that the leaders of the female suffrage movement have not been very successful of late in their appeals to the constituted authorities; and that the tumultuous violence with which they made their raid upon the Senate Judiciary Committee at Washington upset all their hopes of accomplishing their purposes by Constitutional Amendment. The State Legislatures and the Courts have been equally ungallant, and that oasis in their desert, the Territory of Wyoming, whose palms and dates and living springs they saw from afar across the arid sands, has proved but a mirage, mocking their hopes and disappointing their anticipations with its airy illusions. Under this combination of adverse circumstances, the leaders of the movement, like Colonel Forney, have shouted a halt, and they now rest for a time with torn banners and broken columns. Only one of their number, sealed with the seal of Theodore Tilton and emboldened with the effrontery of free-love affinities, has refused to obey the summons. She has declared her purpose to take the stump for the ballot and free-love, notwithstanding the fact that Matt. Carpenter has promised to obtain her rights for her through the Republican party, and another Congressman has promised to bridge the matter over for a year or two, and then everything will be all right. She evidently puts no faith in manly promises, nor in the ability of Mr. Carpenter to hand over the Republican party.

The Woodhull having cut herself adrift, now is the time for the advocates of true woman reform to get rid of her entirely. She is the Jonah on board the craft of Woman's Rights, which for a time sailed along with such favoring breezes,—the incubus which has settled down upon their hopes,—and sooner or later she will consign the craft to the bottom, if she is not thrown overboard. There is much that is noble and elevating in this crusade for reform. There is great need that many of the disabilities under which woman labors should be removed. There are many earnest, sincere, pure, and high-minded women advocating these reforms, but their cause will never advance one inch so long as they permit it to be engineered, in whole or in part, by the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co.

For some years, our Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs have consisted mainly of horse races, with one or two side-shows in the shape of exhibitions of the produce of garden and farm. Fortunately, the folly of this is beginning to be seen. The meetings of the various Rural Associations have of late given an opportunity for the expression of many forcible opinions on the subject. A few days since, a Horticultural Society met at Minneapolis, and listened to an address on "The Danger of the Fast Horse." From this remarkable production, we learn that the fast horse is the "tap-root of all evil, the thing which has sent out branches smothering in their shade civilization, arts, and sciences, turning fertility to barren wastes, prosperity to ruin." The truth of this rather sweeping statement is illustrated by many examples. The Jews, a horseless race, became rich and powerful; while the Arabs produced the sandy deserts of their land by raising horses! Palestine, Assyria, Egypt, and the northern coast of Africa were once garden-spots, but became waste places when their inhabitants became infected with the fatal fondness for live-stock. This new view of the origin of deserts certainly deserves investigation. Moreover, according to the lecturer in question, the baneful influence of the fast horse is not confined to the soil, but affects the people. Portugal has declined because the race-course has flourished. The horse has killed 40,000,000 of Spaniards, and made the remaining 10,000,000 weak. The same thing is responsible for the excesses of the Commune in Paris, and the vagaries of the Internationale in London. The rebellion in the South was the legitimate result of years of devotion to blooded stock. In short, the lecturer tries to make every evil that humanity has suffered for centuries the result of this one taste. He, apparently, firmly believes that the world has been witched with noble horsemanship, and his ill-regulated zeal leads him into as wild ideas about cause and effect as appear even in the famous dictum of the Hon. Henry C. Carey,—that Protection is a sure preventive of the ravages of the curculio and potato-bug.

The Council of Political Reform in New York has published some remarkable statistics in regard to the disposition of the moneys given to charitable institutions by the State and City. In the city, 73 sectarian schools receive $688,084. Of this sum, $641,433 is distributed among 56 Roman Catholic institutions. In the remainder of the State, 116 denominational schools receive public aid to the aggregate amount of $265,084. All but six of these are under Catholic control, and they receive $240,332. In view of these facts, the outcry of the Irish Catholics against the public-school system seems singularly ill-founded. Whatever they may believe theoretically, they practically recognize the right of the State to support what schools it will. It has been claimed that the larger amount voted to Catholic institutions was only in just proportion to their heavier expenses; but the claim is unfounded, if the figures of the Council of Municipal Reform have maintained their proverbial reputation for truth-telling. Four-fifths of the revenue of the Protestant schools, hospitals, etc., is derived from private subscriptions, and one-fifth from the State. With the Catholics, the figures are exactly reversed. In New York City, there are two institutions for the shelter of destitute children,—the Protestant House of Refuge and the Catholic Protectory. The number of inmates of each is nearly the same. The first receives $48,000 from the State and City; the second, $240,000. Fresh interest is attached to these suggestive statistics by the action of the New York Assembly in striking out of the proposed new charter for the city the clause forbidding sectarian appropriations. The great trouble seems to be, that the Protestant sects are loth to give up their donations of hundreds of dollars, while they complain bitterly of the thousands lavished on Catholicism. The Baptists, not long since, professed their disbelief in the doctrine of State aid; but, out of the $14,722 given to Protestant schools outside the city, this denomination receives $7,211. As long as a short-sighted self-interest like this rules the day, the endowments of a "State Church" will steadily increase.

Another case of criminal poisoning has come to light,—this time in Kentucky. Catharine Melchior, a beautiful German girl, lived as a servant in the family of Mr. Sharp, at Rockport. Two years after she came into the family, Mrs. Sharp died very suddenly, and in a short time Catharine Melchior became Catharine Sharp, having in the meantime been sharp enough to secure a deed to her of Mr. S.'s farm and other property. After a year of married life, Sharp suddenly died, and the young widow was then sought for by a Mr. Batcheldor, who, after three years of married life, went the way of his predecessor. Any further victims on the shrine of Melchior-Sharp-Batcheldor were prevented by the neighbors, whose suspicions led them to disinter the bodies. Upon an examination of them, poison was found, and the Kentucky Borgia now awaits trial.

Is it not about time that this convenient fashion of disposing of people by the slow progress of cold poison was stopped by some stringent law regulating its sale? To patient murderers the temptations are very strong, as suspicion does not fall upon them until they have disposed of half a score or more, and even then they are very likely to slip from the hands of justice by virtue of the wranglings of experts and the jargon of chemists.

Since the recent meeting of the Convention at Cincinnati to promote a Christian amendment to the Constitution, it turns out that nearly all the prominent names signed to the call were used without consent. Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, in answer to letters of inquiry, have both declared that not only were they not consulted in regard to the matter, but no steps were taken to find out their sentiments in regard to the measures discussed in the Convention. Such action as this is simply fraud, and a Convention which organized itself upon a basis of fraud could not expect to make any decided progress in advancing the cause of Christianity. Before the Christian Convention, therefore, takes any more steps toward enforcing additional recognition of Christianity in the National Constitution, would it not be well to insert a clause in its own Constitution recognizing common honesty?

The *Journal* is logical—fearfully and wonderfully logical; it is also witty. For instance, it has discovered that a Representative whose name is Short has introduced a bill which is long—a discovery which, of itself, is glory enough for one day. But the *Journal*, with all its accomplishments, is not mathematical. It insisted, a few days ago, that the area from which Secretary Boutwell could choose the Post Office site was "twenty-five blocks square;" and now it tells Congress that the area burned over by the Chicago fire is "*twenty-six thousand acres*," or somewhat over forty square miles, of which "*several miles square* must be rebuilt at once." We are in favor of all fair arguments to induce Congress to be fair to our burnt-out people, but are afraid "26,000 acres" is almost too large a story to be swallowed by intelligent members.

As Mr. Gladstone entertained Minister Schenck at dinner on Saturday last, we may presume that the *entente cordiale* is in no immediate danger of disturbance, and that the great international flurry after all was only a tempest in a teapot. A dinner always inspires cordiality, good will, and mutual esteem; and we imagine that, as the Premier and the Minister picked their walnuts after dinner, there was no thought of any claim more direct or indirect than the claim for the expense of the dinner.

PERSONAL.

Yung Wing, a Chinaman who graduated at Yale in 1854, writes that he will bring thirty of his countrymen to that college.

—Mary Harris, who shot Burroughs, of the Treasury Department, Washington, some years ago, has become a raving maniac.

—N. B. Curtis, formerly the leading banker of Peoria, Ill., has been for some weeks under treatment, at Hartford, Conn., for insanity, caused by softening of the brain. On one occasion he was tendered the Presidency of a prominent bank in New York, at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

—Noble R. Hayes, who died of apoplexy at Nodaway, Mo., Feb. 14, was buried at Omaha, by the Knights Templars, on Sunday. He was a native of Vermont, resided near Chicago for twelve years, and removed to Omaha fourteen years since. He leaves one son, Charles, and two daughters—Mrs. George B. Gale, and Mrs. Milton A. Barlow.

—During his recent visit to Spain, General Sherman paid a visit to the Escurial, took a seat in the historic chair of Philip, and held in his hands the dirty folding board on which Philip signed the treaty of The Hague.

—A West Rutland sculptor has chiseled a bust of H. W. Beecher from Vermont marble, and it is said to be an excellent likeness.

—Professor Cyprian Wilcox, a son of the Hon. Cyprian Wilcox, of New Haven, and a graduate of Yale, has been appointed Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Georgia, at Atlanta.

—The Waltonian Club, composed of twenty-five prominent citizens of New Haven, has stocked a number of small streams in the vicinity of New Haven and North Branford with trout and other fish, and erected a house with a hatching capacity of 300,000 fish. Henry D. White is President of the Club.

—Henry C. Bowen, of the New York *Independent*, has been robbed in a Washington street-car of an $800 solitaire diamond pin.

—Mr. D. J. Burrow, of Georgetown, Col., is organizing an exploring and prospecting party to search for gold the coming summer in Southwestern Colorado and Northern and Eastern Arizona. He is a type of the gold-hunter, and has had ample experience.

—After the performance of the marriage of Mr. C. W. White and Miss M. Jennie Brush, of Austin, Texas, the Rev. Mr. Regan extended to the bride her father's blessing, and presented her from him with a check for $10,000.

—After a lingering illness, Colonel G. C. Torbet, of Nashville, Tenn., expired at his residence, in that city, last Wednesday, in the 62d year of his age. He was born in East Tennessee, served several years in the Legislature, was long connected with the *American*, and afterward with the *Union and American*, filled the office of State Treasurer in 1855-6, and in 1861 was elected President of the Bank of Tennessee.

—Norfolk has a haunted house, where they attribute the wonderful phenomena to electricity. There is a boy in the case, who has so much of the fluid in his system that he will send a shock through a string of men, similar to that from a magnetic battery.

—Judge Morris has brought a suit against the town of East Haven, Conn., to recover $7,500 for the drowning of Mr. Lamm, and $7,500 for the drowning of his daughter, last fall, in the Quinnipiac River, by driving off Lewis' bridge.

—The late Daniel Merrill is reported to have left his entire fortune to Trinity Church, New Haven, subject to a few conditions. One is, that his wife is to have a life interest in it, and another gives the entire property to his son, who has been missing for some twelve years, should he ever appear. Mr. Merrill died a few days since, and the property is estimated to be quite a large one.

—The estate of the late Samuel N. Dale, of Bangor, Me., is insolvent, and over 100,000 acres of its timber lands are thrown on the market.

—When a man runs against another in Hartford now it is the proper thing to say, "Beg your pardon, Governor."

—In June last, Mrs. Matilda Heron rented apartments in the Union Square Savings Bank building, New York, and went there to reside. Mrs. Williams, the janitress, attended to the lady's wants since then, for which services she made out a bill for $160. This Mrs. Heron's agent, Herman Hernstein, compromised for $50. Hernstein gave her $15, and refused to pay her any more, as Mrs. Williams alleges. The latter went to Mrs. Heron's rooms to notify her of her agent's refusal to pay the bill, when, as she charges, Hernstein followed and tore her dress and otherwise assaulted her. She procured a summons for his attendance at Jefferson Market on Tuesday last, to answer a charge of assault. Hernstein was in court in the forenoon and denied the charge, but was held in $300 bail to answer at the Special Sessions.

—The Ottumwa *Courier* says: "A *post mortem* examination proved that the heart of the late ex-Senator Grimes was one mass of disease, which, if it had been detected by his physicians, had been for months beyond the reach of human skill."

—Captain A. B. Holt has retired from the Fire Department of Concord, N. H., after a service of thirty years.

—The Alton *Telegraph* of Feb. 17 says:

> Mr. Reuben Rains, who was one of the sufferers by the late Rock Island Railroad disaster, has, it is said, settled with the railroad company for all damages received in the accident for $800, giving his receipt therefor in full. As said damages consisted of the loss of his wife, by being burned alive; injury to his infant child, and almost fatal maiming to himself, it may be considered that this settlement is one of the cheapest on record. The company has, certainly, no reason to complain of this bill. *Per contra*, a German Jew, of St. Louis, who had a leg broken by the accident, could not be induced to settle on such easy terms, and is said to have replied to the company's overtures for a settlement, by telling them he "wasn't in a hurry; would wait until his leg got well."

—Nearly a year ago Miss Hattie Thomas had the entire scalp of her head taken off by the machinery of a button factory in Naugatuck, Conn. Her attending physician has attempted the feat of replacing the skin by transplanting pieces of skin from other parts of the body and some from other persons, and thus far with apparent success, the wounded surface being about three-fifths covered, and it is believed the operation will be entirely successful.

—H. E. Dunton, of Enosburgh, Vt., 65 years old recently married a Franklin girl aged 16. A tin-pan serenade attested the popular appreciation of the match. Peter Eril, of Enosbugh, is 25 years old, and the age of his wife is 12. Dr. Hatch, of the same town, married Rebecca Bogue. A correspondent says she is 68, and "he is too old for this generation to know his age."

—At the Montreal Police Court the evidence in an assault case developed the fact that, in one little room in a house on St. Charles Borromeo street, two married couples and a single woman were wont to live, cook, eat, and sleep.

—Mrs. Gerrard, of Euclid, O., has in her possession a gold ring that was her great grandmother's, and has been in the family 110 years.

—At an indignation meeting over the horse-railroads in Boston, last week, a gentleman said: "The Metropolitan Road is impairing the health of the women and ruining the amiability and good temper of the men. I, myself, once had a beautiful temper. Where is it now? Gone; and the Metropolitan Company took it!"

—Mrs. Silas Harmon, who died in Machias, Me., at the age of 45 years, was the mother of twenty children, eleven of whom were at home at her death. She was married when but a few months past 14 years of age. Of the twenty children only the eleven are living.

—A man died among the Pottawatomies recently aged 95 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and had been with that tribe 65 years.

—The account given by the New York *World* of the hanging of Gehan and the girl Hamilton, for murder at St. Johns, Newfoundland, was a hoax. The prisoners have not yet been brought to trial.

—The largest winner on the American turf last season was Colonel McDaniel, who heads the list with over $50,000, the result of thirty-seven successful races. The Colonel is a North Carolinian and owner of the celebrated Harry Bassett.

—Judge George W. Houghton, of Buffalo, is dead. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1807, and has resided in Buffalo since 1837.

—Mrs. Margaret R. Astor, wife of William B. Astor, died at her residence in New York city on Thursday. She was in her 73d year. Her maiden name was Margaret R. Armstrong. She was daughter of General Armstrong, President James Madison's Secretary of War. General Armstrong, the father of Mrs. William B. Astor, was on terms of intimacy with John Jacob Astor, and at the time of William B. Astor's courtship the young man was poor. His father was actively attending to his business; but his uncle, Henry Astor, who had long been a celebrated butcher in the Bowery, assisted him, and, at his death, left his nephew half a million dollars. John Jacob Astor subsequently gave him a power of attorney for the transaction of all his business; and with these advantages and fortunate investments he became a millionaire soon after he was married, about fifty years ago. Mrs. Astor was actively engaged in all the works of charity in New York. She was connected with almost every benevolent institution and project, and was a manager of the Nursery and Child's Hospital and of various institutions. A woman of culture and refinement, her society was sought by the more select circles of fashionable people in New York, but she seldom left her mansion except on errands of charity. Mrs. Astor had two sons and three daughters. The former are John Jacob and William, and the latter Mrs. F. H. Delano, Mrs. John Cary, and Mrs. Ward, who died some years ago, leaving a daughter, Miss Ward, who has been a favorite of Mr. William B. Astor's family, and who will inherit her mother's fortune, which, it is said, will amount to $10,000,000.

—There is a law which provides that a witness examined before a committee of Congress shall not be proceeded against in the Courts touching any matter upon which he gave evidence. Under the operation of this law, Seth Johnson, whose embezzlement of about $40,000 was discovered recently in the Treasurer's office, was on Thursday discharged from custody, and the crime, to which, a few days previous, he was ready to plead guilty, must go unpunished. It seems that Mr. Lynch's Committee, which is making an investigation into the expenditures of the Treasury, not having in mind the effect, and perhaps not the existence of the law, were induced to summon Johnson, who gave full testimony concerning his operation, and then pleaded the statute and escaped. The law was imperative, and the Committee's action saved him from the Penitentiary.

—Charles Etienne Conti, Private Secretary of Napoleon III., whose death is announced, was a native of Corsica, and was born Oct. 31, 1812. He acquired distinction as a lawyer, politician, and a writer of verse, and was elected to the Council General of his Department. He received the office of Procureur General at Bastia, under the Republic, and was returned to the French Legislative Assembly, wherein he acted with the Moderate Democratic party while General Cavaignac was in power. He supported the Empire, and received (Oct., 1851) the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was also appointed a Councilor of State soon after the overthrow of the Republic. He succeeded M. Mocquard as Private Secretary to Napoleon III., and served him with great fidelity. He was returned from Corsica to the present National Assembly, where, before a hostile and uproarious audience he avowed, on a notable occasion, his fidelity to his fallen master.

—Francis Rawden Chesney, the pioneer of the overland route to India, died recently in Ireland, at the age of 83 years. He was born in the north of Ireland, and entered the British army and attained the rank of Captain in 1815. He was engaged from 1829-37 in Eastern explorations, during which he traversed the Euphrates from its source to its outlet, and soon afterward led an expedition across the heart of Arabia, from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. In after years he served in China, and attained the rank of Major General in 1855. He was an eminent authority on the art of war, and wrote a critical article on the battle of Gettysburg.

—Nast, whose pencil has proved of more power than pen and sword combined, has at last a foeman worthy of his best efforts. The rising star is Mr. Matthew Morgan, an English artist, whose drawings in Arthur a' Beckett's *Tomahawk* made him famous in his own country. Frank Leslie has secured his services for the *Illustrated Newspaper*, and now publishes each week a wonderfully good cartoon. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Morgan can surpass or equal the grim, Dore-like satire of Nast's crayon; but, on the other hand, his drawings have an elegance and thoroughly artistic style which the American has never attained.

—The opening argument of the Attorney General of England, Sir John D. Coleridge, who appears for the defence in the celebrated Tichborne case, has proved perhaps the very longest speech ever heard of. It was begun on the 15th of January, and, at our last accounts, it had not been concluded. Ten days after he began, neither Judge nor jury showed any wish to have the distinguished advocate stop speaking. Before proceeding on that day, he remarked that certain ingenuous persons who were ignorant of the facts had criticised him for not restricting himself to a day and a half. But it was necessary, inasmuch as the jury were now to hear for the first time a connected account of the case from the outset, that he should still detain them. This, however, he would not do one moment longer than was absolutely necessary. Both the Lord Chief Justice and the jury at once expressed the opinion that the Attorney-General had not wasted a single moment since he began to speak.

PARIS.

The Resignation of M. Thiers, and Its Withdrawal.

Attitude of the Orleans Princes—Bishop Dupanloup Coquetting with Orleanism.

Troubles in the South of France—Gambetta Stirring Up Disturbances.

Rumored Purchase of an American Naval Station in the Mediterranean.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

This whole week has been concentrated in one single thing,—the resignation of Mr. Thiers, and the withdrawal occasioned by the urgent entreaties of the Chamber. I give you the details of this affair.

RESIGNATION OF MR. THIERS.

The duties on raw materials were still being discussed with a sort of fury in the Assembly. The Government was obstinately attached to them, and when Mr. Thiers or Mr. Pouyer-Quertier, his *alter ego*, get a notion in their heads, they are unable to give it up. With that despotic and impatient obstinacy which is the principal fault of that great man, Mr. Thiers threw himself into the debate with all the fire of his passion. Mr. Pouyer-Quertier imitated him and, coming to his help, began to give to the debate an irritating turn by certain words which were not intended, but which wounded many of his colleagues. Mr. Thiers did the same, thus compromising the immense success of his first speech in this remarkable discussion.

Besides this, from one end of France to the other, a great outcry was made against this duty. The Deputies received daily from their constituents letters, often imperative, urging them to vote against the bill. The Chambers of Commerce almost unanimously protested. Deputations from all the large manufacturing cities came to Versailles daily, to see either their Deputies or Mr. Thiers. At last a Deputy proposed, in the name of the Councils of some large cities,—Paris, Dijon, Marseilles, etc.,—to raise the 165,000,000 that this duty would produce, on condition that this tax, more oppressive than expensive, should not be imposed.

This last incident settled the question. It was in vain that Mr. Thiers redoubled his efforts for three consecutive days. The Assembly, then fuller than it ever had been, adopted, by a majority of seventy, an amendment postponing action on this duty until a new Committee had examined it,—reserving the right to return to it if, after having discussed the other propositions, they were not found preferable. It was a kind of polite rejection of the plan of the Government.

At the close of the discussion, Ministers openly stated their intention of withdrawing. Mr. Thiers also said that, seeing the lack of confidence of the Chamber, he wished to withdraw. His emotion, his irritation, and pain even, were excessive, and such as has never before been observed in him, even in the most serious crisis. Witnesses declare that they saw him literally shed tears in one of the offices, saying, "Neither the country nor the Chamber have any confidence in me. To think of my receiving such an affront at my age, when I am literally wearing out my life in the service of France!"

The next day, he sent to the Chamber his resignation in writing, in a very dry letter, also containing the resignation of the entire Ministry, and declaring that, until successors could be provided for them and himself, they would perform the duties of their offices. Then, at the Assembly, the Ministers left their seats in a body, and took their places with the Right or the Left, according to their personal opinions. This resignation, which was apparently irrevocable, though many persons never believed it was absolute, caused a great sensation in the country, and not without reason.

From morning till evening, in the Chamber, in the Government offices, and in meetings outside of the Chamber, the Deputies talked with excitement, but yet without giving up the hope of inducing Mr. Thiers to alter his purpose. Some wished merely to elect Mr. Grevy President of the Republic. Others, and the most numerous, wanted to form a Triumvirate, made up from the three great parties which divide the Assembly,—Mr. Grevy to represent the Republicans; Marshal McMahon the Bonapartists, and the Duke d'Aumale the Orleanists.

Outside of the Chamber, at Paris, the Pessimists, and there were many of them, talked in the following strain: "This is the end of everything. We shall have a civil war to-morrow, and Gambetta President in fifteen days; the Prussians at Chalons in a month, and at Paris in six weeks," etc. The Optimists said, on the other hand, that everything would be settled, and would end with a reconciliation, after which there would be more friendship than ever.

THE WITHDRAWAL.

However, the entreaties made to Mr. Thiers were redoubled. Many Deputies, especially among the number who had voted against him, and members of the Left, went alone, or in groups, to assure him that, notwithstanding this vote, they had confidence in him. He dismissed them rather abruptly, saying that since the Left deserted him, when, on account of the opinions of a lifetime, he had done all he could for it, nothing was left for him to do but to withdraw. Marshal McMahon, in full uniform, had also, in the name of the army, urged Mr. Thiers to withdraw his resignation; but he did not succeed.

The Assembly, however, deliberated, and adopted, with only seven dissenting votes, a resolution declaring that, without changing its determination concerning duties on raw materials, it had entire confidence in Mr. Thiers, and did not accept his resignation. Then it instructed one of its Vice Presidents and the other official members to go as a Committee to present this resolution to Mr. Thiers.

In the meanwhile, the private friends of Mr. Thiers—Messrs. Barthelemy, Saint Hilaire, and Calmon,—and the Ministers, who knew the resolution of the Chamber, tried repeatedly to bend the will of the President, until he did give way. After the Committee was introduced, and the resolution had been read, he declared that, the moment the Assembly thus appealed to his fatigue, he yielded, in spite of his patriotism,—adding that they ought to know him; that he was consistent; that he could not give up opinions which had long been fixed,—as regarding military service, for instance.

By night, the Pessimists of the preceding evening, saw things in a different light. The prices of securities rose at the Open-Air Board. There were no buyers, because all thought they were entitled to demand high prices; and those who, on the preceding day, saw the Prussians at Paris in six months, declared that an arrangement was making by which they would evacuate France at once.

We are a singular people, to pass thus from extreme to extreme, changing colors like the chameleon in a moment. For this reason, strangers, who do not know us, believe that we are mad or lie. No. We think, with our emotions, our instincts, and our sensitive impressibility, which is at once our weakness and our strength. For, look at nature closely, and see if all things are not at the same time immutable and changeable. The sun, stars, and earth are about the same they were four thousand years ago; and yet no year, no season, no day, resembles any of its predecessors. Such is our nature. We may modify, but cannot change it. A tree cannot be transformed into a plant, or a horse into an ox.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

In the midst of this crisis, which has deeply agitated the country for twenty-four hours, the Orleans Princes retained their usual attitude of silent expectants,—not daring to lay hands on the Crown, but standing ready to seize it, and even coquetting to have it offered them. The Princesses were present in full dress in a gallery, and their enemies said: "Here are the Princesses coming to fish in the flood." The Princes d'Aumale and de Joinville preserved in the House that ambiguous position which characterizes them, and which is, in reality, an almost necessary consequence of their situation. They either did not vote, or voted in different ways. Their friends put in their mouths all sorts of language regarding Mr. Thiers' resignation, and they said that Mr. Thiers had suggested the Duke de Nemours as the future President of the Republic. Then, in their papers, there were all kinds of notices in their favor, praising their integrity, which is true; their capacity, which is also true; their disinterestedness, which seems doubtful to me; and the necessity of their taking possession of power to restore, appease, and strengthen France, which is at least problematical.

At the marriage of the Princess Marguerite de Nemours and Prince Czartoriski, the Bishop of Orleans, the stirring Dupanloup, the most ambitious Prelate that France has ever produced, officiated in person, at Chantilly. After having been in succession touched with Legitimacy, Napoleonism, and Republicanism, just enough not to compromise himself for or against any party, the turbulent Bishop is showing signs of Orleansism. He referred to the almost Royal position of the new couple. He spoke to them of their Governmental position in different countries,—France and Poland, of course, being understood. In short, seeing that the wind set toward Orleansism, he has let his politico-sentimental and Catholic weathercock turn with it. Were the Duke d'Aumale to become President, or the Count of Paris King, the Prelate stands ready to have the future Government obtain for him that Cardinal's hat which is the object of his ambition.

As for the Orleans, though their friends already see them on the Throne, or, at least, in the Presidential Chair, they seem to lose rather than gain adherents. Plainly, no one is nearer to power than the Duke d'Aumale. But, whatever he does or may do, the Republic gains on him. The allurements of the Orleanists tire, instead of fascinating us. They produce on me the effect of the coquetry of an old woman, who wants to get married, and yet dares not say so. They accommodate themselves to all styles, change costumes three times a day, painting, curling their hair, and parading at all hours before men on whom they think they can produce a sensation, speaking boldly on all things, going and coming so that they alone are seen. But all this uses them up, and causes them to be seen as they are, with all their emptiness, their coquetry, and lack of seriousness, and their gilded uselessness. The impression which they made at first is blotted out. We bid them adieu, and no more of marriage.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Nearly all Southern France is to some extent disturbed, so that trouble is feared, especially at Lyons and Marseilles. The South has suffered little or none at all from the war. It has, as usual, made more noise than it has done work, voting war-subsidies which were never collected, enrolling volunteers who never left their homes, and now, using these things as a pretext, they do not want the invaded departments to be indemnified. Moreover, its patriotism, which is much more apparent than real, is shouting about our humiliation and our revenge. It has not seen the enemy, and does not know what it is to endure his presence, and consequently defies him boldly, like those impudent children who rush into danger and talk of doing it, because they do not know what it is.

GAMBETTA.

As a result of these feelings, the South has fallen under the influence of Gambetta's Radicalism. The young Dictator, who really has nothing for him but his youth and supposed energy, who talks of everything at all times, using empty words, many metaphors, and many promises, and a good deal of gas, is their representative man. He is a native of the South, partly a Genoese,—that is, belonging to the most disorganized, but the boldest and most capable, Southern type. His only real impulse is immense personal ambition, with no preliminary labor to excuse it, nor even natural governmental capacity; but he is shrewd, amusing, a good talker, with a sonorous voice, and the quick gestures which the Southerners love. He promises to some freedom from taxation, to others a radical and absolute Republic, and to all the control of the South over the North, and a large income to each individual. In the South, he is the favorite of all who are not Legitimists; that is, of the great majority; for there, there are but two sides,—white and red.

As a result of this state of affairs, he made, at the time of the elections, a sort of triumphant journey at Marseilles and Toulon, his favorite cities. He gave dinners, made speeches, and presided at meetings,—all with great success,—so successfully that here, at Versailles, they almost desired to remonstrate with the Government concerning its easy course toward the ex-Dictator, who was more anxious for the Dictatorship than ever. Naturally, Gambetta's red laurels have disturbed the slumbers of the Legitimists, who dream only of white ones. They sent one of their leading members, General Cathelineau, who behaved very well during the late war, to the South, to counteract Gambetta. But the Legitimists shine by quality, not quantity; by the earnestness of their opinions and the integrity of their principles and adherents, and not by noise, emphasis, and Southern declamation. They got into a bad business at Montpellier, where General Cathelineau was hissed, and almost stoned. This excited their anger against the Government, which did not sufficiently protect its candidate.

AMERICA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A story was circulating this week, that the American Republic was about to buy the Principality of Monaco, so as to make of it a naval station in the Mediterranean. The contemplated journey of your Minister, Mr. Washburne, to Nice, and the presence of the American squadron in the waters of Ville Franche, have given confirmation to it. You know very well how much truth there is in it. It does not seem probable to me, because there is no port there valuable enough to warrant its buying at a high price by the Great Republic. If you buy a station in the Mediterranean, you must obtain one worthy of you, like Tunis, a Grecian island, or some great port at the mouth of the Bosphorus, from that Eastern Empire which is little by little, and moment by moment, passing into the possession of your temporary great ally and your great rival of the future, Russia.

EMILE CARREY.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, Feb. 19.

CITY PROPERTY.

High st, 50 ft s of Belden av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $200.

Kendall st, near Taylor st, s e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Oct. 16, 1868; consideration, $800.

Lot 6, in Schnell's Block 45, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $2,000.

Dashiell st, near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to alley; dated Nov. 27, 1871; consideration, $400.

West Washington st, between Oakly and Leavitt sts, n f, 120 ft to alley, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $9,600.

Blackwell st, s e corner Nineteenth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2, 1871; consideration, $4,725.

Lot 41, of Shoenberger's Block 1, of Assessor's n ½ of s e ¼, Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $800.

Lot 53, of Hull's Block 2, in J. W. Davis' addition, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 4, 5, and 6, of Lots 138, 139, and 142 to 161, in Bronson's addition, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $4,600.

Huron st, 75 ft e of Kingsbury st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,000.

Michigan av, 306 6-10 ft n of Sixteenth st, e f, 32x180 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $25,400.

Lot 17, in Block 63, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $700.

Cottage and lot on Fox place, near Noble st, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 25, in Block 5, Cossitt's Second Addition, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $425.

Third av, 150 feet s of Taylor st, w f, 50x100 ft with church building, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Seven lots in Block 2, of se ¼ of se ¼ of ne ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1, 1870; consideration, $2,500.

Seven lots in Block 2, of se ¼ of se ¼ of ne ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1, 1870; consideration, $2,500.

North Reuben st, 69 ft s of Brigham st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration $600.

Clark st, 411½ ft s of Taylor st, w f, 22x100 ft, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $5,600.

Fulton st, 226 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x105 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 28 and 29, in Block 12, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $2,000.

West Twelfth st, 125 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 25, in Doggett's Block 14, in Section 7, 39, 14, dated July 5, 1871; consideration, $1,100.

Wesson st, n w corner of Hobbie st, e f, 37 ft to alley, dated Sept. 5, 1871; consideration, $990.

Lots 6 and 7, in Ogden and Lombard's Subdivision of the accretion east, and adjoining Lot 12, of Legg's Block 54, in Kinzie's Addition, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $5,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4 and e 2 5 of Lot 5, in Block 1 of Wolfram's Block 8, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16, in Wellington's Subdivision of 1 8-10 acres in n e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14 (east of railroad), dated Feb. 5; consideration, $400.

Lots 2 to 6 and 45 to 49, in Block 8, of Pinre's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 40, in Block 2, in Rawson & Akerly's north 74 rods of ne ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $600.

Lots 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, and s ½ 3, being 136 ft front in David Henry's se ¼ of ne ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 28, 1871; consideration, $5,440.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Captain James A. Lee, of Peoria, died on Saturday, aged 63.

—The Galesburg *Republican* says the members of the Methodist denomination in that city contemplate building a new church, at a cost of $30,000.

—Ex-Senator Yates is confined to his bed through illness.

—There are 1,030 communicants in the French Catholic Church at Kankakee, consisting of 340 families. These families are the possessors of a flock of 700 children under 12 years of age. The subscription for the erection of a new church is receiving substantial encouragement.

IOWA.

A grand wolf-hunt will take place at Ottumwa Feb. 24.

—The amount of snow in the Upper Mississippi country is greater than for twenty years, while that portion of country drained by the DesMoines has also a very large amount above Ottumwa. Farmers whose corn-crops or wood-piles are stored on the low lands are advised to take the earliest opportunity to secure their property and live stock from the probable flood this coming spring.

WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse *Democrat* says nothing is going on in that vicinity but time and rents.

—One of the wealthiest citizens of Janesville is inconsolable over the fact that he lost nine dollars in the Chicago fire.

—The Waukesha County *Democrat* speaks of the location, in the town of Ottawa, of Dourmann's trout-pond, as a perfect gem of beauty, and as almost the exact counterpart of Sleepy Hollow, on the Hudson, of Washington Irving fame.

MICHIGAN.

An exquisite specimen of workmanship in silver, about two inches in length and one in breadth, and representing a boquet of flowers, has been donated to the Detroit Relief Society for the benefit of the city poor. It will be disposed of by raffle.

—The trading-post of Detroit was legally transformed into the "Town of Detroit" by an act approved at Chillicothe, O., Jan. 28, 1802. This act remained in force some thirteen years, and, though the town is in the meantime regularly spoken of as "the city," yet it was not until Oct. 24, 1815, that the title was legalized.

—The widow of Comky, who was murdered in Manistee, prosecuted the saloon-keeper who sold the liquor that caused the trouble. He proposed to pay her $600 to withdraw the suit, which was accepted.

STING HIMSELF.

f Dr. Miller's Visit to e Eastern Cities.

e Hints and Information Obtained.

Public Charities are Conducted Detroit, New York, Etc.

the appointment of Dr. Benjamin to the position of Superin- Public Charities of the County of of absence was granted him for the permitting him to visit other large cities whose age has given them an to perfect their system of dispensing and thereby gaining information section of a system here. Dr. Miller expenses, and endeavored, in his to acquaint himself fully with the working of all the large institu- East.

BROCKWAY'S INSTITUTION.

the renowned House of Correction, institution of the kind visited. Of speaks in terms of the highest mendation. The institution contains inmates, many of whom are convicted. They are principally from the coun- some are from the State at large, even boarded there by Territorial Government of Wyoming. The opted by Mr. Brockway is well known. enthusiast upon the subject of moral and has applied his principles in the of the degraded class who came charge with a most gratifying amount. The inmates of the House are in- various branches, and have sessions and a half in a year, during the teachers declare that they learn average scholar would learn in 800. This they attribute to the fact that is a part of their recreation, and with the same amount of interest students do their general amuse- are also indulged with mu- concerts, and throughout the twice a month, and in the win- as six times a month, they lectures upon popular and quasi-scien- readings from Dickens and other authors, and discourses of a general and character. The effect of this system, Brockway asserts, has surpassed even his expectations, transforming many ed men into quite intelligent, studi- industrious citizens.

A SOCIAL TIME.

street from the House of Correction institution, which occupies in De- position that the Chicago Erring Refuge does,—or, at any rate, aims to same beneficent results for which the the latter institution are striving. is run upon the co-operative princi- more than self-sustaining. The women own work about the house, and, ing, dress-making, and so able to pay the expenses ordering and choosing their own to a certain extent, being their own. The profits of the Institution, after of the necessary expenses, are divided women. This system is found to be of value. Once a week the women give a their Home, at which such of the in- Penitentiary as behave themselves during the week preceding are attend. The men and women are enjoy each other's society, entertainment, consisting of a reading, and refreshments, contributes to the delightful evening, and the men are back again to their house of correction determination to qualify for a repeti- evening's amusement. Mr. Brockway this utilizing of the sexual attractions value in fostering a desire to be- selves on the part of the men. The visits are looked forward to by them greatest eagerness, and the keenest pun- will be the deprivation of this priv-

Brockway has made a note of the effect his changing the prisoners for the bet- as well as in habit and intelli-

part of the labor of the Penitentiary contract is that of boot and shoe-mak- institution is self-sustaining.

ALDERMANIC PERFORMANCE.

Miller's visit some Alderman, prob- Chicago type, had accused Mr. Brock- applying $260 of the funds institution to the payment of interest debt. Mr. Brockway immediately an investigation which was ordered, accounts of the House were under the scrutiny. As the Superintendent was make his annual report, the examination was most timely, inasmuch as it saves labor of examining for himself. He always at the service the Alderman type has unwittingly done him.

OUR SUPERINTENDENT.

officers of the House of Correction speaking highly of Mr. Felton, the ident of our Bridewell. They pre- the Chicago newspapers will only let he will accomplish a great deal of probably have an incorrect idea of newspapers.

THE BUFFALO HOSPITAL

visited by Dr. Miller. This is a private supported by subscription. It boards from the State, and sailors for the Government. It is capable of ac- ing about 150 patients, and is under the charge of a Warden, Mr. W. C. Bagley.

THE ERIE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE

about five miles from Buffalo, and states about 600 inmates. It is a large building, embracing a County Insane. The principal feature of the Alms that the sleeping and reading and work in different parts of the building. are made to work in different the summer such as are physi- able are made to work on while the majority of the work at harness-making, bridle-bits, and. The moral condition of the inmates compare favorably with those of the Penitentiary by any means. The Asylum is not a success. It is poor temporary in character and is scarcely mention.

states that in this Alms House are cities; a Catholic priest, an ex-Judge, who had twenty years ago enjoyed the distinction of being the richest and fastest street—a sort of pecunious John Allen. the evil tendencies of youth do victims.

side relief is administered much the as Chicago, the principal distributor re- the title of Poormaster.

AT NEW YORK.

object of Dr. Miller's visit, however, when he reached New York, and whole system of public charity as there fully explained to him. The sys- believes to as nearly perfect as anything can be. The whole of the charit- institutions of New York are under the con- a Board of Public Charities, com- six members, appointed by Governor, who have unlimited enjoy a salary of $10,000 a year, and, more consequence in New York just at the confidence of the people. The institutions under their control are Hospital, two reception hospitals, the corps, the jails, the Penitentiary, the Asylum, Epileptic and Paralytic Hospi- Alms House, the Work House, the Old Charity Hospital, the Small-pox the Colored Home, the Orphan Asylum, Hospital, the Inebriate Asylum, and ship Mercury.

system is exceedingly complicated, but room for leakages, conducted as Mr. the President of the Board, declares, hypothesis that the Board and all its em- thieves. The Board have in their em- known as the Purchasing Agent, supplies of all kinds, except meat, and them to the Store-keeper. When the of the different institutions want sup- make a requisition on the Store-keeper, transmits it to the Board. It examined and approved by members of the Board. The goods are de- the Warden, and charged to him as in the house, and every month a balance the Warden presenting a "per capita showing the exact cost for each inmate food, fuel, liquors, drugs, and mis- items, together with daily, weekly, totals and averages. is bought on commission of one cent the purchaser buying from his own receiving payment only on presenta- the receipts for the same.

majority of the institutions are situated Blackwell's Island. The Board have three to run between the institutions,—the Minnahanock, and the steam tug Hope, which no one is allowed unless armed with from the Board. The tug conveys pa- the Small-Pox Hospital. waste should be permitted in the car- of the institutions, every article before must be presented to the Board. article of clothing must be wash- ironed, as if for use, and in the best aspect. Every day one Commissioners visits an institution, and it thoroughly. One of the rules of the that on these occasions any inmate can complaint to the Commissioner if he so. Besides the Commissioners, a clerical daily visits every institution and makes whenever it is necessary. Moreover, a physician is employed in the same occu-

to say, not one of the Board is a phy- the qualifications of the office being com- honesty, and business capacity. adherence to the plan laid down, the of the institutions is kept down consid- including salaries, the daily average ex- a patient at the Bellevue Hospital is 27¼ at the Fever Hospital, 54¼ cents; at the Hospital, nearly 60 cents, the average of patients being 53; at Charity Hospital cents, average attendance 47; at Belle- Hospital, 22 cents, average number 877; at Alms House nearly 17 cents, average number the Work House, 29 cents; at the City cents, average number 413.

Miller was especially struck with the and discipline manifested throughout the list of the institution. At the Old Home, for instance, everything appeared as fresh and clean as it could be made, no effort was spared to increase the com- the old people. The Home itself is a large, frame building, erected in portico interior is fitted up in every way view to their comfort; spring beds, easy and the like, being the perquisite of every. The youngest woman in the Home was age, and the oldest 117 years. The Dr. Miller describes as being an honor to

OTHER CITIES VISITED.

Miller also visited Baltimore and Cleve- looked over the institutions of those. He saw nothing, however, equal to the of New York. Indeed, Mr. Russell Gur- Lord Mayor of London, frankly confessed it anything he had ever seen in Europe. system Dr. Miller desires to introduce as as possible, and will spare no effort to something of the kind. If he suc- the county will have no reason to regret of absence.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour superfine, $7.00; double extra, $7.50@7.62½; treble extra, $8.12½@8.25. Corn in good supply, at 75c. Oats, 60@62c. Bran scarce, at $1.35.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $31.00; choice, $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; mess, $15.25. Bacon easy at 7½@9½c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard quiet; kegs, 10¾c; tierce, 9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 6@7½c; common, 7½@8c; fair, 8¼@8½c; good fair to fully fair, 8¾@9½c; prime, 9¾@10c. Molasses firmer; common, 38@45c; centrifugal, 52c; prime, 58c; cistern bottom, 50@75c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c@$1.02½.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, 1@1 discount; gold, 110.

COTTON—Active and firmer; sales of good ordinary at 21c; low middlings, 21½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 6,722 bales; exports, Liverpool, 16,622 bales; Amsterdam, 2,051 bales; New York, 2,192 bales. Stock, 221,561 bales.

THE NEW FIRE ORDINANCE.

A General Misapprehension Corrected—The Ordinance Not Yet in Force—What May be Expected After Thursday.

There appears to be a general misapprehension on the part of the public and certain newspapers as regards the recently-passed fire ordinance, which manifests itself in inquiries why the Mayor and other city officials are not promptly enforcing it. The inquiry is immediately answerable with the following facts, with which the propounders should be familiar already:

The law requires that, before the ordinance goes into effect, it must be published six times in the corporation newspaper subsequent to the Mayor's signing it. The ordinance was presented to His Honor on last Wednesday afternoon, and was published on Thursday afternoon in the *Post* for the first time. It will not have received six publications until Wednesday afternoon next, nor go into effect until Thursday. From all of which it is plain that the inquiry was premature.

In the next place the ordinance provides that the police authorities, as well as the Mayor, shall enforce the ordinance. Necessary steps must be taken to supply the police with the proper notices to violators of the ordinance, to apprise them officially of their new duties, and to instruct them therein.

In the third place, until the ordinance does go into effect, the Mayor and the police authorities have no power to enforce it. The "old ordinance," of which it will take the place, held only the Board of Public Works responsible for it. It was found impossible for the Board to keep any track of the violations of the ordinance unassisted. With 450 policemen, specially instructed to vigilance in this direction, offenses against the ordinance cannot possibly escape detection.

On and after Thursday of this week, every person commencing to erect a frame building within the fire limits will be notified by the police to desist. If the notice is not complied with, a report of the circumstance is made to the Board; the offender is promptly arrested and fined according to the provisions of the ordinance.

This being the case, the public may rest thoroughly satisfied that not a moment will be lost, after the ordinance goes into effect, in bringing offenders to justice, and that it will be enforced without fear or favor. Those, therefore, who have commenced frame buildings under the erroneous impression that the fire ordinance existed only on paper, and would never be enforced, may take heed to themselves.

THE ARMY.

A Funny Article from the New York Herald—Regimental Organizations to be Done Away With—Creamy Jokes—The Staff—The Army Ought to Be Let Alone—Staff Corps None Too Large at Present.

OMAHA BARRACKS, Neb., Feb. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A funny article appeared in the New York *Herald* of the 12th inst., relative to the army. It contained some truths, but, as a whole, was so much at sea that it was impossible to tell, after having read it, what the writer thereof designed to establish when he wrote it. The following extract is particularly rich and "creamy," and will convey to the minds of military men the idea that this correspondent wished to perpetuate some fearfully funny joke. It appears that this gentleman wishes to do away with regimental organizations altogether, and have a new style of army out and out.

As all the armies of the civilized world are composed of regiments, it seems a little strange that the high military genius of the *Herald* should be the first to discover that they could be disposed with altogether, and companies "lying round loose," could be used with great advantage and economy in their stead. After a great deal of writing, covering several columns of the *Herald* (which must be filled up with something, or it is impossible to conceive how such trash could have found a place in that paper), this correspondent proceeds to give us the following piece of advice:

> Regimental organization has no relation to the duties of our army in times of peace, and under no circumstances probable in our day is a single regiment likely to possess the opportunity of making its own acquaintance. Here and there, at a post like Fort Russell, in Wyoming Territory, a force equal to the strength of a regiment is sometimes called in to winter, but it is a mongrel horde, representing all arms and many designating numbers. The company is the proper unit of organization for us, with a Major, say, for every four companies; a Lieutenant Colonel for every eight companies, and a Colonel for every sixteen companies, or from that to twenty companies. This would give the proper number of officers of suitable rank for the command of the larger posts and the interior Territorial divisions, and would bring the troops, their stations, their administrative systems, and their duties into harmony, and no deceptive tabulations of facts and figures could then impose upon the heedless and the ignorant who have to deal with military questions. Senator Logan may find in this suggestion something worthy of his attention.

This is rich,—decidedly rich, for a raw hand,—and shows that this genius, if he had the power, might be able to legislate the army out of existence altogether. Whether he would be able to build up a military establishment in time of need, is altogether another question.

This genius, with great self-satisfaction, further on in his article, proceeds to give us, what he is pleased to style

"THE REMEDY."

> We have (says he) already suggested the abolishment of the unsubstantial fabric of regimental organization, and the translation of the three arms so organized into corps, with the company as the unit of administrative organization, and a liberal proportion of field officers of the three grades of those officers for the double purpose of possessing suitable rank for suitable commands, and opening the road to promotion, that indispensable element of a good military system. So much for the line; while for the staff the present law of gradual reduction should continue in force till the whole number of officers in service, line and staff, is equal to that of the requirements of a good and complete staff organization for from five to seven hundred thousand men.

Presto! it is done. The *Herald's* military correspondent has shown how it can be done, and it only remains for Congress to carry out the *Herald's* correspondent's wishes. It is only remarkable that our army is in as good shape as it is in, when men capable of writing such insane drivel as the above are allowed to appear to give advice to our members of Congress.

If our Representatives could be prevailed upon to let the army alone for a few years, it would be a decidedly good thing, and would inure to the advantage of all concerned. Our regiments are perfect in organization and equipment, and no body of troops of equal numbers are near as well cared for as ours. Our staff corps may appear somewhat too large for the 30,000 men which compose our army, but it must be borne in mind that this force is scattered from the coast of Maine to the everglades of Florida, and from the mouth of the Rio Grande through the torrid deserts of the Southwest coast, and thence northward to the land of the Esquimaux, and farther on to the outlying islands of the Continent of Asia. It is no joke to take care of all this property, and it requires an immense deal of labor to see that supplies reach our troops, thus scattered, regularly, and that these supplies of every kind, whether medical stores, provisions, guns, cartridges, camp equipage, &c., &c., are of the best kind, and that they are on hand at the right time. In view of all this, every conscientious man may truly say our staff corps are none too large, if, in fact, they are large enough. Is some of the men in these corps have high rank, it is pleasing to know that they earned such rank by services in actual war.

A. G. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hartford papers report the city free from small-pox or varioloid. New London has a few cases, and vaccinations to the number of 200 per day are being performed. Meriden established a pest-house and checked the epidemic.

—The title to the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, will next month be sold at auction in New York.

—Arrangements are being made by parties in Hamilton, Can., of whom Mr. Barnett is the leader, for a buffalo hunt on the large commons at Niagara Falls, to come off on the 24th of May next. Several wild buffaloes are to be turned loose and hunted by Sioux, Pawnee, and Kickapoo Indians, from the Plains, with their fleet ponies. Several hundred Sioux, Pawnee, Kickapoo, and Six Nation Indians are to appear in full war costume, and go through a sham battle, with bows, arrows, etc., in the old Indian style.

—The air is so clear and responsive among the Litchfield hills, in Connecticut, that a strike by a party of laborers in Kent was distinctly heard in New Milford, 15 miles distant.

—The community gathered about the tannery at Vanceboro, Me., numbers about 300 persons. The whole township was purchased by the Messrs. Shaw about three years ago, and whenever they have sold lots for houses or stores, they have provided in the deeds that the lots shall be forfeited if any intoxicating liquors are sold upon them.

—There is a farm in Wethersfield, Conn., where, for the last two months, a crow has daily appeared and taken its rations with the farmer's chickens. It is so tame that it will come close to the man who is feeding them, and only retires when it has got its fill, or when driven away by some belligerent act.

—The latest curiosity in Edgecomb County, N. C., is a corn shuck containing eight distinct ears of corn.

—The last year's pecan crop in Texas is estimated at over 1,000,000 bushels for export, which will realize to that State several millions of dollars.

—The panes of glass in one of the store windows of Lexington, Ky., are large and fine solid plate. The frost was very heavy upon them one day last week. The frozen moisture on the inside offered an inducement to a clerk of an artistic turn, and, taking his scissors, he cut through the thin coating of ice on the glass, and traced out a railroad bridge with cars. The etching remained for a day or two, perhaps more, the sun shining full upon it every morning. A thaw came, and the frost disappeared. The window was thoroughly cleaned by the store porter several times after the disappearance of the frost; and yet, when the frost reappeared on the window,—more than a week after the first sketch was made,—there was the bridge as plain and as clearly outlined on the glass as the first day. There is no mark whatever on the glass, and the etching was done with a smooth-pointed instrument.

—The Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune* chronicles a three-mile race between a train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and a deer that, up to the time of its interruption by a team, was a drawn affair. The deer at last stopped and walked quietly into the woods.

—The venerable race horse Lexington, the sire of more winners than any horse of his day, either in this country or Europe, has been entirely withdrawn from the public, and his name does not appear in the list of Woodburn stallions this season for the first time in many years. The old horse is still vigorous for one of his age, but at 22 it is time for a horse to retire to private life.

—An aerolite, weighing over 50 pounds, almost entirely of fused iron, can be seen at the Louisville Public Library.

—Governor Weston is appointed Chief Engineer to superintend the construction of the new waterworks at Concord, N. H. The cost of the undertaking will be about $340,000.

—The sea is rapidly encroaching on Tybee Island, near Savannah. On the eastern end, where the old beacon-light formerly stood, the sea has washed away the sand banks so that the brick foundation is visible to its base. The ravine in which the Confederate troops drilled in 1861 is now a salt water pond during high tides. The remains of the United States soldiers who fell victims to the cholera in 1868 are exposed to view by the sifting of the sand, which has laid bare their shallow graves.

MISSOURI.

Two Deaths by a Coal-Oil Explosion—A Prominent Official of Springfield, Ill., Arrested for Shooting a Person in 1870—The Ice Gorge Breaking.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Gordon, wife of Captain Gordon, Clerk of the Circuit County Court of Peniscott County, Missouri, and her little daughter, 3 years old, were so terribly burned by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp in their residence at Gayoso, on the 23d ultimo, that they both died shortly after.

Captain Robbins, at the head of the night police of Springfield, Ill., was arrested on Saturday evening, and committed to jail, on a charge of killing Coburn Bancroft, in May, 1870. It appears that young Bancroft had shot several times at a railroad surveyor who was running a line through the city for the Northwestern Railroad Company, and which ran across property belonging to Bancroft's mother. An attempt was made to arrest Bancroft, but he resisted the officers and drove them off. Subsequently, Captain Robbins endeavored to arrest the young man, and, being resisted, shot and killed him. The City Council have authorized the employment of counsel to defend Captain Robbins.

There is now a line open of water or broken ice along the harbor front, and just outside of the boats, from the elevator nearly to the Arsenal, and it is believed that steamboat property is now safe, even in the event of a sudden breaking up. The tow-boat Fisher, and the transfer-boat Bogy, are still breaking ice, and there is a good prospect of breaking it up as far down as Carondelet. The Petrel made her way some five or six miles into the Sulphur Spring gorge yesterday, and is, probably working again to-day. If there were a large steamer at that point, the whole gorge could be broken in a short time. The weather is clear, and thawing some. The steamboat men are much encouraged.

THE WEST.

Terribly Severe Weather—Discovery of the Remains of Dr. Hall—Deep Snow and Cold in Dakota—Intense Suffering Among Voyagers.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 19.—One of the most distressing incidents of the terrible storms that have swept over this region during the present winter, is connected with the discovery of the remains of Dr. Hall, of Osceola County, Iowa. He was lost in a terrible storm three weeks ago, and, although every possible exertion was made to discover his body, all efforts were unavailing until about four days ago, when a dog belonging to the family brought in a portion of one of his legs. The friends of the deceased afterwards followed the animal, and found the mutilated body of the unfortunate man only half a mile from his house.

LATER.—Reports from Dakota confirm the statements in regard to the depth of snow and the terrible severity of the weather during December and January. John W. Smith's wagon train left Whetstone Agency Dec. 1 for Spotted Tail's new reservation, on White Earth River, two hundred miles distant, and was six weeks making the trip. The train encountered vast snow drifts, many of them one hundred feet deep, extending a great distance, through which it was necessary to effect a passage by shovelling. The weather was so intensely cold that every watch stopped, and every man connected with the train was frozen, some of them seriously. Their sufferings were intense, but no lives were lost.

WISCONSIN.

Temperance Demonstration at Fond du Lac.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 19.—A despatch from Fond du Lac, Wis., says that the meetings last evening in favor of Graham's Temperance bill, now pending in the Wisconsin Assembly, was the largest in-door meeting ever held there. Thousands were unable to gain admittance to the Armory Hall. Ex-Mayor Foster presided, with M. D. Moore for Secretary. Speeches were made by ex-State Superintendent A. C. Barry, and other prominent men. Strong resolutions were adopted indorsing the bill and urging its passage. Over a thousand names were added to the petition, men of all classes signing it regardless of politics and business.

Homicide at Horse Bluff—Riotous Revenge—Threats of Lynching the Murderer.

MADISON, Feb. 19.—Considerable excitement exists at Horse Bluffs, Wis., on the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, a few miles north of Wonewoc, Wis., over the killing of a German laborer named Crantz, yesterday, by an Irishman named Murphy. The murderer was intoxicated at the time, and mistook Crantz for a man with whom he had a difficulty, and stabbed him in the breast, killing him instantly. All the liquor shanties at Horse Bluff were demolished by the murdered man's friends, and threats were made of lynching Murphy.

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Snow-Bound Trains in California—Out of the Frost and Snow, and Into a Paradise—One of the Los Angeles Rioters Convicted of Manslaughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—On the arrival of the overland trains with the passengers, at Niles Station, Alameda County, this morning, they were met by a train from Oakland with all the delicacies of the season, and magnificent bouquets of flowers, of every variety grown in the open air, were presented each passenger. California now presents a beautiful appearance, and the contrast with the late scenes delights the new comers beyond measure.

The first-class passengers and mails on eight trains, recently blockaded on the Union Pacific, arrived here this morning, having been rushed at the utmost speed over the Central Pacific. Many of them are very bitter against the main Pacific.

Mike Madigan, *alias* "Curly," one of the rioters at Los Angeles, who shot many times into the Chinese houses, has been convicted of manslaughter. It is thought that there will be several more convictions.

The Committee of the City of Los Angeles, to whom was referred the petition of the Chinese for compensation for property destroyed, have reported against allowing the claims.

OHIO.

River Improvement Convention at Cincinnati—State Chess Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention meets here to-morrow at 10 o'clock. About one hundred delegates have arrived and many more are expected. Their transactions are looked forward to with great interest.

The Ohio State Chess Tournament commences to-night, and lasts several days. Max. Judd, of Cleveland, is here to attend it. Numbers of local players will participate.

The Perils of Coasting—A Boy Killed and two Others Fatally Injured—A Terrible Scene.

Binghampton, N. Y. (Feb. 13), Correspondence of the New York Times.

A terrible accident happened in this city, Saturday night, by which a young man named Charles Williams was instantly killed, two others probably fatally injured, and several receiving injuries of a more or less serious nature. A large crowd of young men and boys were coasting on the Oak street hill, near the Water Cure, using a bob-sled, upon which they piled promiscuously. Two large torches were placed in front, on the sled, to warn people and teams of its approach, as it went at almost lightning speed down the slippery descent. Several trips had been made in safety, and the sled, crowded with the hilarious passengers, had been again started, when a team belonging to Mr. Goff came along, and had just commenced the ascent of the hill when the torches warned him of the approach of the sled, which was about in the centre of the hill. The shouts of the boys and glare of the torches frightened the horses, and they became so unmanageable that Mr. Goff could not turn them out of the road. The sled, then at the height of its velocity, could not be controlled, and went crashing into the horses. The collision was fearful. One horse was killed outright, the wagon badly wrecked, and the sled dashed into a hundred pieces. The boys, horses, and wreck were all piled in one confused mass, and young Williams was found, at the bottom of it all, dead. John Wesler, aged 12 years, was taken out insensible, and another boy was found to be seriously injured. Four others received cuts and bruises.

Terrible Fight Between Boys—Three Hundred Engaged in the Melee—One Dies of His Injuries.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

For a week or two past the boys of the rival villages of Bellaire, on the Ohio side of the river, and Benwood on the West Virginia side, have been engaged in fighting. Whenever a Bellaire boy was found on this side of the river he was unmercifully beaten, and when a Benwood boy was discovered in Bellaire the flogging was repaid with interest. Not longer ago than last Saturday week the boys of the two places met on the ice, and engaged in a regular pitched battle, using stones and even pistols. Some of the combatants are now in the Marshall County Jail awaiting trial for riot. On Saturday last a vast number of boys, about 150 on each side, met on the ice, by appointment it would seem, and engaged in a most terrific fight. Every conceivable missile was used, and several of the combatants received cuts in the head and face. The battle raged with fury for about two hours.

One boy, a lad about 13 years old, named Furson, whose parents live at Bellaire, was struck behind the ear. He fell on the ice, stunned. In a short time he revived sufficiently to enable him to go home. He suffered terribly through the night, and yesterday morning he died from the effects of his injuries.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Boiler of an Engine on the Erie Railroad Explodes—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

Susquehanna Depot, Pa. (Feb. 16), Correspondence of the New York Times.

As engine No. 251, on the Erie Railway, was assisting in pushing a freight train up the grade from the station to the summit, its boiler exploded with a report which was heard for miles. The locomotive was raised bodily from the track, and thrown thirty feet down the embankment. The force of the concussion whirled it completely round, and, when it struck at the foot of the bank, was headed toward this place. Another engine, which was behind the exploded one assisting it, being relieved of an obstruction in front, went crashing into the caboose of the train being pushed up the grade. In an instant all was confusion. The explosion had shattered the caboose considerably, and filled it with scalding steam. The engine running into it made a complete wreck, and that any of the inmates escaped with their lives is miraculous. There were in the caboose at the time Conductor Keyes and his flagmen, and three other persons, who were "dead-heading it" to the summit to attend a ball. These were all severely scalded, and were so confused by the accident that none of them are able to tell how they got out of the caboose. Michael Casey, the engineer of the engine on which the explosion occurred, was found immediately after it several feet away, sitting by a water-tank, and knew nothing of the occurrence. He asked in the greatest astonishment what had become of his engine. He was badly cut about the head. The fireman, Charles Underwood, was carried down the bank with the engine. Cries were heard issuing from the wreck below, and Conductor Keyes and others went down and found the fireman fast in the cab. He was extricated, and proved to be dangerously injured. He was scalded and bruised on every part of his body. Patrick McCay, of Deposit, was found in the wreck dead. He was a trackman, and is thought to have been on his way to the ball before mentioned.

Conductor Keyes was badly scalded about the hands and arms. He says his sensations at the time of the accident were most peculiar. When the explosion took place, the caboose seemed as if being pushed forward, or giving way. Then followed a crushing of the timbers, and the hot steam rushed in at every side. He mechanically covered his face with his hands, expecting next to be dashed to destruction. This action saved him greater injury, as his hands protected his face, and in an instant the sensation of intense heat was over. The air was stifling in the caboose, but how he and his companion got into the open air he cannot say. Michael Fritz, flagman, was severely scalded about the hands. Frank Bloker, Charles Dean, and Patrick Connelly were scalded and bruised. A boy who was going up on the engine was thrown with it down the bank, and escaped uninjured. Another boy who was with him is missing, no trace of him at this writing having been found. An old man and his son, living at the summit, both of whom were standing on the platform of the caboose, were injured seriously by flying pieces of iron. One of the old man's legs was cut nearly in two, and several ribs were broken. His son was terribly mangled about the legs.

Directly after the accident the caboose caught fire. Immediately ahead of it were oil-cars in the train. The fire at once communicated to them. To add to all this there would have been a still more fearful scene in a few minutes more but for the returning presence of mind of the conducter. The mail train, No. 5, from New York, was about due, and a man was despatched with a flag to signal it. He accomplished his errand none too soon, as the train was then dangerously near. It was stopped, however, and its conductor and engineer were opportune arrivals at the scene. By their aid the portion of the freight-train which had not yet caught fire was detached from the burning car, and the work of destruction confined to the caboose, two oil-cars, and a car loaded with grain.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A Swansea, England, lady recently eloped, notwithstanding she is the mother of thirteen children, and over 60 years of age.

—Marriage between kindred in Russia, however distant, even unto so-called "forty-second cousins," is against the law, and considered by all Russians as an abomination. Neither may a young person marry a God-parent, the latter coming under the head of "spiritual relations."

—In Scotland, recently, a prize-fight between a woman and a man was broken up by the police. The woman had just got the poor man's head in chancery, and his nose was rapidly being demolished under her fierce manipulations, when the myrmidons of the law entered the ring.

—Cromwell's skull is said to be in the possession of a Londoner, whose great-grandfather picked it up when, after the restoration, a storm blew it from the spike on which it was fixed at Westminster.

—The Emperor of Brazil has asked permission to pay a visit to Madame George Sand at her villa at Nahant. The venerable authoress is now almost moribund. She exists entirely on coffee.

—An American, who happened to be in the south of France during the recent extreme cold weather, astonished the natives by appearing upon the ice with a pair of skates. People flocked from the neighborhood for miles, and lined the shores by thousands to witness the novel sight of his evolutions.

—It is now asserted in Vienna that the downfall of Count Von Beust, late Chancellor of the Empire, was brought about by his loose mode of life. To such an extent did he offend in this particular that the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the Emperor, told her son that unless Beust was removed she would leave the Hofburg.

—A gentleman was staying at a little French country inn, and there was a melancholy looking owl, which hopped about the garden, and had only got one leg. Two or three days after his arrival he had *gibier* (game) for dinner. The "game" was very small, but he enjoyed it immensely, and the next day he missed the owl from the garden. "Where has the owl gone to?" he inquired of the landlord. "Monsieur had a little dish of *gibier* yesterday," was the answer, to the consternation of the traveller. "Why, did you kill the owl for my dinner?" he next asked. "I kill owl, m'sieur! no; he die himself."

—Queen Charlotte's necklace, of well-matched amethysts, the most perfect in existence, was valued, when worn by her, at £2,000; at present it would not command as many shillings, so great has been the importation of late years of German amethysts and topazes, which are dug in endless abundance in the Siebengeberge on the Rhine.

—Under the head, "A Revolution in Paris," the London *Globe* says: "The Trois Freres Provencaux has closed in consequence of the expiration of the lease. This simple announcement will cause more emotion among European and American epicures than could the destruction of a hundred palaces or monuments."

—While the Grand Duke Alexis has been shooting buffaloes, a Russian correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that the Emperor of Russia lately escaped from great danger by his own *sang froid* and presence of mind. His Majesty was attacked by a bear during a bear-hunt, and his life was in great peril until he succeeded in shooting the dangerous animal. The Emperor of Austria warmly congratulated the Czar by telegraph on his escape and the courage which he had displayed on freeing himself from the danger which beset him.

—M. Garnier has at length sent in his report of the state of the Tuileries. Not a stone of the ancient building can be made to serve again; the whole edifice is so completely calcined that the stones crumble away at the slightest touch. The general opinion is that the palace was ill-planned, serving as a mask to the far finer construction of the Louvre. M. Garnier, therefore, proposes to rebuild the two pavillions only, leaving the space between them to be occupied by open colonnes, through which the Palace of the Louvre, with its great square and gardens, may be seen all down the Champs Elysees.

—There is an obsolescent proverb to the effect that shoemakers' children always go barefoot. The significance of this is, of course, that mechanics and professional men are slow to give themselves or their families the benefit of their special avocations. The proverb is strikingly corroborated by some vitality statistics that have recently been elaborated by a learned gentleman at Berlin. These show that of all classes of mankind the shortest lived are the doctors. There is another fact developed by these figures that conveys a grim sarcasm; among the classes whose average of longevity is the greatest are military men. The inevitable inference is that to destroy human life is healthy; to save it, fatal.

—A felon's banquet recently took place in an English town. Eligibility for admission depended upon the candidates being convicted thieves. Tickets were only issued on proof being furnished of the guest having attained this distinction, and fifty applicants were refused on the ground of the evidence in their favor being incomplete. One hundred and fifty congenial souls sat down at the table together, and the occasion was marked with much hilarity.

—A correspondent who has lately interviewed Victor Hugo, describes him as being about five feet nine inches in height, and though broad-chested and well filled out, he is not corpulent. His head, which he carries very erect, is squarely shaped, with a slightly retreating forehead; it is amply covered with snow-white hair, parted low down on the left side. A short croped but bushy beard covers all the lower part of his face. His eyes are of a grayish blue, and large, with swollen lids, and little or no brows. The nose is medium sized, and slightly turned up. On his upper lip, which is long, is a rough looking mustache, iron-gray in the middle, and shading off to white as it joins on to the beard.

—London has recently sustained a bereavement in the person of a lady of the not unfamiliar name of Brown. Some time back she offered the Metropolitan Board of Works $250,000 if it would make a contemplated alteration in a street in a manner she wished, but they were unable to accede to her wishes. She generously offered them $30,000 for the erection of a drinking fountain to be placed at the end of the street in which she lived, and this was about to be erected. The Board also communicated with her about public baths, which she intended to erect at a cost of $50,000, when suddenly *pallida mors*, who had taken some time coming, for Mrs. Brown was 90, stepped in and dissipated her benevolent intention. She died intestate, leaving an estate of $50,000 a year, and without a human relative. It is therefore stated that the property will go to the Crown, but as there are several Browns about it will be hard if one of that enterprising ubiquitous family can't substantiate a claim.

—The members of the Prussian royal family are inveterate opera-goers. Every night some—and frequently all—of the members of the Emperor's family are there; and, as for Kaiser Wilhelm himself, he is, perhaps, the most regular opera visitor in the whole Empire. In the intervals between the acts, he invariably retires from the public gaze to converse with some one of the leading members of the opera company, at the little window behind the scenes, and just over the door which leads from the royal box to the stage. When we last saw him there—not long ago—he was carrying on what appeared to be a very sparkling conversation with Mademoiselle Grossi—the most beautiful, and one of the most popular of the prima donnas here—and the old gentleman seemed to be as gay and animated as though those fifty additional years had not existed, and he was merely a sparkling youth of 24. Of course all this *tete-a-tete*-ing is not seen by the audience.—*Berlin Letter.*

—Florence, Italy, is agitated over a very odd occurrence. Not long ago there was at one of the theatres in that city a company of Chinese jugglers. One of them (Ling-Lark) was celebrated for his trick of swallowing a long sword and then pulling it out again. At one of these representations there happened to be a young Florentine of the name of Cipriani, who, on leaving the theatre with a few friends, manifested his opinion that the trick played by the Chinese was as easy as the drinking of a tumblerful of water. Cipriani and his friends went as usual to a restaurant to have supper, and after having eaten and drunk for an hour, the conversation fell again on the Chinese Ling-Lark. Cipriani took up a fork, put it in his mouth, down in his throat, when the fork slipped from his hand. His friends got terribly frightened, attempted to pull it out again, but all was in vain. The young man was immediately carried to the Hospital of Santa Maria, and there he still lies, and eats and drinks with the fork in his stomach. The crowd before the hospital has been so great that police officers have been stationed at the different doors to prevent people breaking into the hospital. Such an extraordinary case has naturally excited great interest in the medical class.

BUFFALO BILL IN CLEVELAND.

He Cuts the Heart Out of a Basswood "Lo."

From the Cleveland Leader.

"Buffalo Bill," the original, genuine "Bill," who has lifted more hair, wiped out more redskins, killed more grizzlies, and raised more particular mischief generally upon the plains than any other man, according to Ned Buntline, passed through this city on Friday last, on his way East. Buffalo William only stopped in this city long enough to "corral" sufficient provisions at the depot dining-hall to last him to Buffalo. He was attired in the usual buckskin suit so often described in 10-cent works of fiction, and created much consternation among the sable waiters by eating his beef entirely raw and cutting his bread with a bowie-knife that he had twisted around among the vitals of scores of Indians, as the notches on the handle prove. He wore a gray shirt, upon which flashed the fifty-cent *solitaire* that Alexis gave him for his services in the recent buffalo hunt that has flooded the country with cheap meat and nearly ruined the butchers. While leisurely awaiting the departure of the Eastern Express, "Bill" amused himself by throwing his railroad ticket in the air and shooting it full of holes with his revolver, often putting six bullet holes through the same before it fell to the ground. While thus engaged, a tobacco dealer came into the depot, bringing a large wooden Indian which he intended to express to Painesville for a cigar dealer's sign.

No sooner did B. B. see the blood-thirsty demon of the forest than a change swept over his countenance like a cyclone over a duck-pond. Giving an ear-piercing yell, that would have delighted timid young ladies who want to wear ear-rings but dare not have their ears pierced by the ordinary means, William gave a leap seventeen feet into the air, and came down on the whitewood savage like a thousand of brick; quicker than the lightning's flash he stabbed the unsuspecting Indian to the heart, and before the latter could use the tomahawk that is immovably fixed in his hand, he was cut into mincemeat, and his enemy waved aloft the wooden top-knot that had decorated his finely-carved head. The bystanders stood aghast at the fearful tragedy, and the train moving off at that moment, "Buffalo Bill" stepped on board as calm as ever, saying, as he removed the slivers from his knife, "Waugh! another red devil wiped out. Skinflint, my old comrade, you are almost avenged!"

The Manifesto of the Count de Chambord.

The following is a translation of the manifesto which has just been issued by the Comte de Chambord:

> The persistency of the efforts which seek to distort my words, my sentiments, and my acts compels me to make a protest, commanded by probity and imposed upon me by honor. Astonishment has been felt upon seeing me leave Chambord, when it would have been so agreeable to me to prolong my stay there, and my resolution has been attributed to a secret idea of abdication. I am not bound to justify the course I have laid down for myself. I pity those who have not understood me; but every hope based on the forgetfulness of my duties is a vain hope. I will never abdicate. After having for forty years preserved intact the monarchical principle, the patrimony of France, the last hope of her grandeur and her liberties, I will not allow it to be injured in any way. Cæsarism and anarchy still threaten us, because the safety of the country is sought for in personal questions instead of in principles. The error of our time is to rely upon political expedients in order to escape from the perils of a social crisis. And yet France, on the morrow of our disasters, by affirming with admirable ardor her monarchical faith, proved that she would not perish. People say that I ought not to call upon our soldiers to march under a new flag. I do not raise a new flag; I maintain that of France, and I proudly believe that it will restore to our arms their old *prestige*. If the white flag has met with reverses there are humiliations which it has never known. I have said that I was Reform; people have pretended to understand that I was Reaction. I could not witness the trials of the Church without remembering the traditions of my country. This language has aroused the blindest passions. By my unshaken fidelity to my faith and my flag, it is the very honor of France and her glorious past that I defend; it is her future that I prepare. Every hour lost in seeking barren combinations benefits all who triumph over our abasement. Apart from the national principle of hereditary monarchy, without which I am nothing, with which I can do everything, where will be our alliances? Who will give a strong organization to our army? Who will restore to our diplomacy its authority, to France her credit and her rank? Who will insure to the laboring classes the benefits of peace, to the working man the dignity of his life, the fruits of his labor, the security of his old age? I have often repeated it, I am ready for every sacrifice compatible with honor, for every concession short of an act of weakness. God is my witness that I have only one desire in my heart—the welfare of France; I have but one ambition—to play my part in the work of reconstitution, which cannot be the exclusive work of one party, but which claims the honest co-operation of every devotion. Nothing will shake my resolution, nothing will tire my patience, and no one, under any pretext, will obtain my consent to become the legitimate King of the Revolution.
>
> HENRY.
>
> JAN. 25, 1872.

An Indianapolis Duchess—The Funeral Services of Mrs. Ann Kitchen.

From the Indianapolis News.

According to request, the funeral sermon of Mrs. Ann Kitchen, better known for many years as the "Duchess of Stringtown," and for many years a keeper of a house of prostitution in that suburb, was preached at Indianola Mission last evening by the Rev. David Stevenson. The room was crowded with the associates and friends of the deceased, including two of her husbands, and the scene that followed was one of the most remarkable and impressive ever witnessed in this city. The preacher took as his text, "It is appointed unto all men once to die, but after that the judgment," and delivered a very solemn sermon, which seemed to stir the hearts of all present.

A great deal of feeling at least was manifested, but this was increased tenfold when Mrs. Sarah Smith, the Matron of the Home for Friendless Women, rose and addressed the audience from the same text. She dwelt upon the life of the deceased, and the many good qualities that she had possessed, but pointed out her great sin, by the side of which her goodness was as nothing, and warned her hearers to take advantage of the time that yet remained to them. She described her many interviews with the deceased, and the efforts she had made to induce her to change her life, and pictured the consequences of sin in the most graphic manner, arousing her hearers to the highest pitch of feeling, and leaving scarcely a dry eye in the house. Mrs. Smith closed with a remarkable prayer, in which she singled out some of those present as special subjects for God's mercy. The audience was wrought up to fever point, and an impression was made that will be lasting, whether it avails any thing or not. Mrs. Smith, in her address, stated that the Duchess during her career had had more than fifteen hundred women and girls in her house, which shows what an influence she must have exerted over hundreds of human souls.

Strange Freaks of a Mad Dog.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Last Wednesday evening, as a number of gentlemen were seated around the office stove of a hotel on Woodward avenue, a peculiar scratching at the street door attracted their attention. Thinking that some one outside was unable to find the latch, one of the gentlemen near the door arose and opened it, when to their surprise a dog trotted in, and walked leisurely toward the stove. This created a hearty laugh, which was of short duration, for the discovery was made that the animal frothed at the mouth and showed other unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. General consternation ensued, and elevated positions were soon at a premium. His dogship, perceiving that he was master of the situation, gnashed his teeth in defiance, and compelled every person in the room to seek a place of safety. The stove was thrown over, and chairs, tables, and office furniture generally demolished; in fact, one more frightened than the rest mounted the red-hot drum attached to the fallen stovepipe, which unenviable position, however, he did not retain but a moment. The dog in the meantime had been making unsuccessful attempts to bite several of the "perched" gentlemen. At this juncture a hasty consultation was held, and it was decided to make a simultaneous rush for the door. This would, probably, have been done, had not one of the men succeeded in constructing a barrier, composed of broken furniture, between himself and the rabid animal, thereby precluding the necessity of this change of base. Having accomplished this, he opened the door, and was soon making double-quick time down the avenue, the dog following close at his heels. He fortunately eluded the crazed animal, which was last seen making a bee-line for Park street.

THE ALLIGATOR AT HOME.

An Aborigine in Central America.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

The sailor hates a shark and calls him a sea-lawyer—in a landsman's eye the alligator is held in similar estimation, and through some mistake in the natural history of the ancients, a woman's tears have been in some cases compared to those of the crocodile. The latter is a reptile of the Old World, well-known in Egypt and to the book of Job. It is fashionable to express a great deal more admiration at the fossil skeleton of the *cegalosaurus* or some other extinct gigantic crocodilian than for even the living American alligator. Though a pigmy in size compared with his extinct antediluvian progenitors, many of his qualities command respect. This king of American reptiles abounds in all our rivers on both coasts. On the Pacific side the family is found in great numbers in the Guayaquil River, and individuals take a swim sometimes as far south as Payta. In Ecuador he grows to a great size and rules the river and its banks with as firm a hand as Garcia Morena on land. He (the alligator) is found in almost all the rivers that empty into the bay of Panama, and is the scourge of all the cattle-farms on their banks. Cattle, horses, dogs, deer, and all other mammalia which come to the river to drink are liable to be seized by the nose, dragged below water and eaten in a quiet place among the mangrove swamps. There are certain fording places in some of the rivers between here and Chiriqui, where every precaution is necessary when driving cattle or horses across, that the alligator does not get his share. About five years ago there came an epidemic among the alligator tribe of our rivers, which carried off great numbers of them. They were to be found floating dead everywhere, from what cause we know not, unless from the operation of some Darwinian "law of selection." However, there are plenty of them to the fore, and any one fond of trying the penetrating powers of a rifle on their scales has only to take a boat and enter the Rio Grande in the neighborhood of Panama.

We have seen the African species worshipped as a god on the west coast of Africa. The priest fed him every day with white chickens, for which he came to the edge of the little lagoon in which he was kept with regularity and good temper. There was one which lived in the unfilled-up lagoon in the centre of Aspinwall for more than seven years. He kept himself in good condition with the stray pigs and dogs that ventured near enough for him to seize, so much so that he left human beings alone, and was looked on as one of the regular inhabitants of the place. At night he would come out of the water and take a short nap on a small railway bridge, during some of the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal," much to the discomfort of "drouthy railway cronies" going home by that road to bed. There was one in particular, who was "nae that fou, but just a little drappie in the ee," and of course did not see very clear, who happened to stumble over what he took to be a log lying on the bridge; but before he could gather himself up, the log, or rather, the alligator, lifted his tail and lent him a whack somewhere about his back, and he took to running, and with a shout of fear made his landlady quickly open the door.

One of the engineers on the railroad informed us that at night he often meets alligators on the line; although the train was going about ten miles an hour, there was one that kept ahead of it for some time, until he made a spring into a swamp, so that whoever trusts to the common idea that it is easy to outrun one of these reptiles if he took it into his head to give chase, had better not keep on a straight line. The Aspinwall alligator above mentioned might have lived there to a good old age, but he had the misfortune to try his teeth on a valuable terrier dog, which led to reprisals and the owner's revenge, which ended by his being entrapped and—sent the way of all flesh.

As a means of offence, as well as defence, the tail seems to be a useful weapon. There was an old colored man washing his clothes, sitting on the trunk of a fallen tree just on the edge of a swampy lagoon at the port of Chiriqui; an alligator in the muddy stream swam to where he was, under cover of the water, and with a sudden blow of the tail knocked the old man into the stream, and seized him by one knee. He had the presence of mind to insert his thumb into one of the alligator's eyes, with which, and the assistance of neighbors attracted by his cries the reptile let go, and the old man was dragged on shore, with a row of teeth punctures on each side of the knee-joint. The surgeon who examined him found a tooth had been left in each wound. Mortification took place, and the old man died.

Alligator lard is a favorite remedy in the popular materia medica for spasmodically contracted limbs and obstetrical difficulties, and his teeth are used by the Indians as talismans against snake-bites.

—It is a queer woman who asks no questions, but the woman who does is the querist.

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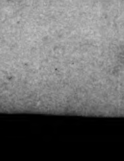

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Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of George W. Tappen, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1872, being the 4th day thereof.

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Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:15 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line.........	5:15 p m	7:10 a m
Night Express.........	‡*9:00 p m	*10:00 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail.........	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express.........	10:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Mail.........	‡8:30 p m	*6:30 a m
Night Express.........	‡8:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation.........	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

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Night Express.........	*[illegible] p m	*[illegible] a m

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Momence Accommodation.........	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m

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Pacific Express.........	5:15 p m	[illegible] a m
Fast Line.........	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m
Mail.........	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Valparaiso Accommodation.........	[illegible] p m	[illegible] a m

* Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. † Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

NEW YORK.

Continuation of the Stokes Inquiry Concerning the Legality of the Grand Jury.

Mayor Hall Appears in Court and Again Demands Immediate Trial.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The appearance of financial affairs at the begining of the weeks show an improvement over last weeks mainly through the favorable character of our late foreign advices, which indicate that the Alabama excitement is subsiding abroad, and that there are no present fears of any disturbance of our foreign relations. From the bank statement, it will be seen that the currency movement to and from this centre is unusually balanced. There have been scarcely any currency shipments to the South. Rates of money are higher than last season, but the basis of bank credit has been narrowed by the withdrawal of a large amount of 3 per cent certificates, while in addition the late suspension of some of the worst-managed savings banks has caused other banks to keep unusually large amounts of legal tenders in their vaults. The improved activity of the general trade last year, which made a proportionately larger mercantile demand for money, has also had its influence on the rates of money, so that the change appears to have resulted from natural causes.

The money market was easy through the day at 6@7 per cent,—demand loans being in ample supply at these rates, and just previous to the day they dropped to 4@5 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS

are a fraction higher, and closed strong. Of the three to five millions of United States bonds which have been sent here from abroad since the beginning of the late Alabama agitation, a large share have been taken by moneyed corporations and the rest by private investors.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was firmer this afternoon, and the leading prime banking firms advanced their rates to 109½ for 60 days' sterling and 110½ for sight.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Unions 91½ to 91¾ for firsts; 80½ to 81 for land grants, and 85¾ to 86½ for incomes.

GOLD

opened at 110½, but was rather firmer afterwards, owing to the advance in foreign exchange, and closed at 110¾. On receipt of the news that Congress had removed the duty from tea and coffee, the rates for carrying were 3, 4, 5 and 4½ per cent to flat.

STOCKS.

There was considerable buying early in the day on the stock exchange, with rather large dealings in Union Pacific shares, which fluctuated from 34 to 36½, and then declined to 35½. At the annual election next Saturday, Tom Scott is expected to retire from the Presidency, to give way to Horace F. Clark, with a board of Directors composed of Vanderbilt's near friends. It is said that a large short interest has been made in the stock, which accounts for its scarcity for delivery. The advance of the Union Pacific carried up the whole market somewhat, but the general list closed dull.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market at the close is firm for low grades, while the medium and high grades are stronger. The demand is moderate. Shipping brands are dull, though there is a small demand for family extras for the New Orleans market. The high prices checked local inquiry. Corn was freely offered, but the advance in freights has affected business. The local demand is moderate, and the general market closed dull and lower. The wheat market opened tame, and but little has been done to-day. The sales, at the opening, were $1.61 for No. 1 in store, with but few sellers, however, and the market continued quiet through the day. There is a moderate milling demand for choice spring, while winter is dull but firm; but the cost of freights hampers business for export.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOKES CASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Stokes case was resumed this morning, and the testimony as to the irregularities of the Grand Jury was continued. Judge Daly testified that he was not at the meeting of the Board which selected the Grand Jury and Deputy County Clerk Gumbleton was employed on some unimportant details.

One of the Stokes counsel made a speech relative to some newspaper statements which Judge Cardozo allowed, but intimated that the counsel could afford to let such things alone.

Mr. B. Field was examined, and stated that he was on the Grand Jury; also served on the Coroner's Jury. Knew he was exempt from jury duty, as a lawyer and Federal office-holder. Several questions touching upon certain legal documents relative to the Stokes-Mansfield case, and doings of the Coroner's Jury, were ruled out by Judge Cardozo.

Mr. Field said the affidavits in the Stokes-Mansfield case were not drawn in his office.

Judge Bedford was examined relative to the election of Grand and Petit Juries in September. Did not examine the list critically; did not consider it his duty to do so. Considered all the requirements of the law carried out when he signed the list. Court adjourned.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ASTOR.

The funeral of Mrs. W. B. Astor, at Grace Church, to-day, was largely attended.

FEMALE SWINDLERS.

Two fashionable-looking females, giving the names of Libbie Davis and Eva S. Vallee, were arrested last night, supposed to belong to the gang who, within the past six months, have been swindling merchants out of about $30,000, by ordering goods of them, and inducing the deliverers to part with them. This morning Eva tried to beat her brains out at the prison, and sever the arteries of her wrists by means of the pane of glass, but was foiled by an officer.

MAYOR HALL.

Mayor Hall appeared in the Court of General Sessions this morning, and asked that the trial of his case be proceeded with. Attorney General Barlow said that it was well known to Hall that Judge Daly's engagements did not permit him to hear the case to-day, but, nevertheless, he (Hall) came into Court to gain credit for being ready, and an endeavor to place the Attorney General in a false position.

After General Barlow had announced that the prosecution was not ready and had been postponed by agreement, Mayor Hall said: "If I may interrupt, the District Attorney is mistaken. There was no agreement."

General Barlow said: "I was not informed that the arraignment of defendant would take place on Saturday, and although it was understood that I was to take charge of the case, I was not informed of the day. I then consulted Judge Daly. He said that any designation of a day (and it would be so if he had not said so) should be made subject to the approval of the Judge selected. I have seen Judge Daly. He agreed that Monday, the 26th inst., would be the day. When I came from Albany on Friday evening I found a note from this defendant demanding that the trial go on to-day. I have treated that note as it ought to be treated, by simply taking no notice whatever of it. These are the reasons why this case cannot go on to-day. But defendant comes here to-day for an ulterior purpose. His appearance is one of those tricks, those fraudulent devices gotten up with the deliberate purpose of gaining credit with the people, and trying to place the Attorney General in a false position." [This statement was received with hisses.]

The Attorney General wanted to know whether the defendant had the right to select the Judge before whom he should be tried. General Barlow said he came here to express his own, and what he believed to be the public, indignation at the conduct of this Court in connection with this case.

Mayor Hall said: "I shall at least remember the dignity of the position I hold in the community, and shall confine myself to the law and the fact. Whether the Attorney General is here as the successor of VanBuren and other distinguished men who filled that high office, or as a volunteer, makes no difference. He will be answered in due time. It is with me a matter of time, and it rests only with the District Attorney before what Judge I shall be tried."

District Attorney Sullivan said there was danger of the case drifting into an undesirable channel, and explained why Judge Daly had been selected.

Mayor Hall said he apologized if there was any evidence of personality on his part, and asked that the jury be selected and the case be proceeded with to-morrow.

Judge Bedford thereupon said he thought a day should be set for getting a jury.

General Barlow protested emphatically against going on before Monday next.

Mayor Hall protested against any postponement, and reminded the Attorney General that his appearance in the case was only from courtesy, as he had no legal right to appear.

When the Mayor left the Court he was loudly cheered. It is understood that the case will go on next Monday, whatever Judge may sit to hear it.

INSURANCE DIVIDENDS.

The Receivers of the Washington, Lorillard, Ætna, and North American Insurance Companies are ready to pay from 25 to 60 per cent dividends, if not interfered with in bankruptcy.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

It is reported that Archbishop McCloskey has suggested that the Irish societies discontinue their processions in celebrating St. Patrick's day.

A MAN MISSING.

James Remington, a conductor on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, came to Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife on Wednesday, and on Friday stated to his wife that he was going to a bank to draw money, and has not been heard from since.

A CHILD MURDER.

At Newark, N. J., an unmarried mother cut the throat of her babe shortly after its birth. The murdered infant had been secreted.

BANK INVESTIGATION.

Authority has been received from the Treasury Department for an investigation into the affairs of the exploded Eighth National Bank of this city.

THE ACCUSED JUDGES.

The Committee charged with the investigation of the alleged abuses in the New York judiciary organized to-day, and transacted the following business: Counsel for the Bar Association appeared with certain charges against Judges Barnard and Cardozo. The Judiciary Committee decided that said charges were not specific. They were therefore returned to the counsel of the Bar Association with orders to make accusations sufficiently specific. Charges were also presented against Judge McCunn. They were returned with directions to have them sworn and verified and presented again to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Wood, one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, contrary to a previous statement, is recovering from an alarming illness.

DIED.

Bogumil Dawison, the eminent tragedian, died near Dresden Feb. 2, aged 54.

THE LIE DIRECT.

Judge Barnard denounces as a lie the story that he had $80,000 in bank, and says the largest he ever had in bank was his salary.

AQUATIC.

A two-oared race, between the Biglin brothers, of this city, and Coulter and Cabot, of Pittsburgh, is arranged to take place on the Schuylkill, distance five miles. The stakes, which are held by John Morrissey, are $2,000.

GOLD EXCHANGE.

As the rent of the Gold Exchange rooms will be raised, May 1, to $20,000, the Board will probably remove to the old Open Board rooms, No. 16 Broad street.

SALARIES PAID.

Comptroller Green paid salaries amounting to $475,000 to-day. He has arranged for the payment of the Fire Department for January.

PUGILISTIC.

Jem Mace called at the *Clipper* office and announced his readiness to meet O'Baldwin anywhere within a thousand miles of New York for $5,000 a side, but declines to go to New Orleans.

INDIANA.

Concerning the Next State Fair—Railroad Items—Political—Fort Wayne Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The members of the State Board of Agriculture meet in this city to-morrow. There is considerable discussion in regard to holding the next fair elsewhere than in this city. It is not believed any change will be determined upon, unless the inducements held out by other cities should amount to actual bribery. The revision of the premium list will be attended to in any case, and if the fair is continued at Indianapolis, new grounds, or additions to the old grounds will have to be provided. Terre Haute is the most prominent competitor for the fair.

Articles of association of the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis Railroad Company were filed yesterday. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The Southern terminus of the road will be at Kokomo, Howard County, thence bearing northeasterly through the counties of Howard and Allen, terminating at a point near the northeast corner of the latter county in the direction of Adrian, Michigan. The road will pass through Huntington and Fort Wayne, and be about ninety-five miles in length in Indiana.

The Directors of the Indianapolis Coal Railroad met to-day and organize by electing General T. A. Morris President, E. J. Peck, formerly President of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, Vice President, and W. W. Woollen, Secretary. A resolution was passed declaring that when the City Council should subscribe to a majority of the stock of said company, the present officers would resign the organization into their hands.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city on Thursday to select a day for the meeting of the next Democratic State Convention.

Every train that has arrived to-day brought large numbers to the crowd already here to manipulate the State Convention, which meets on Thursday. Every room at the leading hotels are occupied, and many will be compelled to sleep on cots in the parlors of the hotels. All of the excitement is upon the international contest, on the decision of which the remaining nominations will depend. Orth and General Tom Brown each have their headquarters at the Bates House, while General Harrison does not appear to be giving the matter any attention, and simply says he will take the nomination of it is tendered him. To-night the feeling seems to be in favor of General Tom Browne for Governor.

The canvass for the other offices is so much mixed that it is impossible to indicate what the result will be. The only names mentioned for President of the Convention are General Will Cumback, Gen. Morton, C. Hunter, and Governor Baker. Nothing is known as to who the delegates-at-large to the National Convention will be. The feeling is decidedly in favor of instructing in favor of Grant and Colfax.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Jim Black, who was seriously stabbed in a row about a week ago, is not expected to live until morning. His right side has been paralyzed since Sunday morning. Condon, his assailant, is still in jail waiting the result.

The faro players and proprietors of the faro banks pulled on Sunday morning, were to-day fined an aggregate sum of $200. A general war has began upon the gambling houses, which are quite plenty in this city.

The Rink has been closed for some time, on account of a want of patronage. A Variety Theatre will shortly open in the building.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade Favoring Sumner's Specie Payment Scheme—The Coming International Musical Festival.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The Boston Board of Trade to-day adopted the following resolutions by a vote of 24 to 19:

Resolved, That the Boston Board of Trade approves the principles of the plan proposed by Mr. Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, for the gradual withdrawal of the greenbacks in circulation, and the substitution thereof of compound-interest notes in monthly issues of five millions, bearing interest at not less than four per cent per annum.

Resolved, That the notes should be made payable at maturity in coin or bonds at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the holder.

Dr. E. Tourjee, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music, who organized the great chorus for the Peace Jubilee of 1869, will to-day publish a circular to the choral societies of the country inviting them to participate in the coming International Musical Festival. Societies will be enrolled and seats assigned them in the Coliseum, in the order in which their communications are received signifying intention to participate. The grand chorus will consist of twenty thousand voices. Communications addressed "E. Tourjee, Music Hall, Boston," will receive prompt attention.

WISCONSIN.

A Prisoner Attempts Suicide—Temperance Demonstration at Oshkosh.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Feb. 19—Frank Hessler, a prisoner confined in the County Jail and convicted of arson, attempted to commit suicide last night in his cell by severing the veins of his arm with a jack knife. The Jailor discovered him in time to save his life, although he lost about two quarts of blood. He declares he will not go to State Prison, and will find a way to kill himself yet. Two other informations have yet to be tried against him for arson and robbery.

A Grand Union Mass Meeting to demonstrate in favor of the Graham Temperance bill, now before the *Legislature*, was held in Hardings' Opera House, on Sunday evening. The churches suspended services, and more than one thousand people assembled, when, after vigorous speeches, a series of resolutions were adopted demanding the passage of the bill.

Immigration Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The meeting held last Thursday night to consider the means by which foreign capital could be induced to seek investment in St. Louis and Missouri, and skilled laborers be prevailed upon to emigrate to this city and State, met again last night, pursuant to adjournment, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The memorial to the Legislature prepared by this Committee, setting forth the inexhaustible resources of Missouri and asking a liberal appropriation to encourage immigration and the influx of foreign capital for investment was received and adopted and signed by some of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of the city. A Committee was appointed to solicit additional signatures, and when they are obtained the memorial is to be sent to Jefferson City by the Committee that prepared it, and laid before the General Assembly.

The County Court to-day appointed county officers for the ensuing year. There was a large number of applicants, and quite a spirited struggle between contesting parties.

Arrest of a Forger in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—A man giving the name of T. A. Millard was arrested late last night, at the Willard Hotel, by Detectives David Needy and G. S. Cove, charged with forgery. Millard has been here about a week, pretending to have lately resigned as Chief Engineer of the North Missouri Railroad, and to generally as being Chief Engineer of another railroad, and advertised in the papers for proposals for delivery to his road. He passed a check of $72 on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, receiving $22 in change; also a check on Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, receiving change; also several other checks on different banks, and a number of other similar checks are believed to have been passed, and have not yet come to light. Telegrams received from the banks revealed the swindle, and Millard was arrested and held in $1,000 bail before the City Court, to-day, in default of which he was lodged in jail. A set of surgical tools was found in his trunk, and letters addressed to Dr. J. S. Miller. He had a woman named Mary E. Radman as a sister at the hotel, and as a wife to other parties.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The barometer will probably fall on Tuesday throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing southerly winds and threatening weather, the lowest pressure moving eastward toward Illinois. The highest barometer will remain over the Middle and Eastern States, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather. The low barometer in Florida will move northeast, keeping some distance off the Atlantic coast, with increasing northeast winds. Easterly winds, veering to the southwest, with pleasant weather will prevail on the Western Gulf coast.

The Ice Jam in the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—There are some thirty steamers, about thirty barges, a dozen ferry tugs and towboats, and nine large wharfboats, lying between the bridge piers and arsenal, but the apprehension of danger is very much lessened since the ice in the harbor has been so badly broken. The steamers are valued at $1,000,000; the barges at $40,000; the tugs, towboats, ferries, wharfboats, etc., $435,000; the cargoes $200,000. Total, $1,675,000.

South Carolina Republican State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. F. J. Moses, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected temporary Chairman. He said that the party at home were united, but the men in the National Council were unfaithful to their trusts. The delegates must tell President Grant that he had listened too long to a certain Senator from this State.

Two tickets for delegates are in the field.

A printed letter from Attorney General Chamberlain demanding the renomination of President Grant was circulated in the Convention.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Kansas Republican State Convention meets at Topeka to-morrow.

—The late fire at Bethel, Ct., was the largest ever occurring in that State, the loss being over $300,000.

—Advices from Lawrenceburg and Madison report all the gorges broken and the Ohio River full of floating ice between Cincinnati and Louisville.

—In the Pittsburgh breach of promise case, Mrs. Vankirk *vs.* Johnson, the jury has given a verdict for $2,400. Both parties appear to be satisfied.

—The whiskey ring cases in Baltimore were suddenly terminated in the United States Court yesterday, the District Attorney consenting to a *nolle prosequi*, the chief witnesses having stated their intention of repudiating everything previously sworn to.

—The Ducal party left for Pensacola to-night. They go thence by the Russian fleet to Havana, where grand preparations are being made for their reception.

—The broken bridge at the Big Muddy, which has seriously interrupted travel over the Illinois Central Railroad during the past few days, is repaired, and trains are now running through on time.

—A telegram from Mobile, Ala., announces the giving away of the middle tendon in one of the fore legs of the famous race-horse, Helmbold, thus permanently disabling him for racing purposes.

—The officers of the Memphis & Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads are in consultation at Memphis for consolidating their roads. They have agreed upon all the material points of consolidation.

—Hon. Sol. M. Towne, aged 92, died in Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday last. He served several times in the State Legislature, was Colonel in the war of 1812, and was afterward Major General of the State militia. He was widely known as the author of Towne's Speller.

—In Lowell, Mass., on Sunday evening, Charles E. Kimball, aged 19, was shot through the wrist and right lung by Charles A. Watts, aged 16. The shooting was done in the street, just after Kimball had escorted a young lady to her home who had previously discarded Watts. Kimball may survive. Watts was arrested.

—The small-pox is becoming alarming in Paris, and the authorities have closed the schools not out of necessity, but as a precautionary measure to check its course. The cases thus far, with very few exceptions, have been confined to the lower part of the city, which is densely inhabited by the lower classes of Germans and Irish.

—At Bowerstown, Ohio, on Sunday, a desperate young man named George Clark, living in that place, shot his sister with a rifle because she threw snow at him. The ball passed through her right thigh, just below the hip joint, and thence nearly through her left thigh. Clark was arrested.

—A barn belonging to William Freeman, living about two miles from Barrington Station, Ill., was burned on Saturday evening, together with nineteen head of cattle, six horses and a large stock of farming utensils. The fire was caused by the explosion of a "non-explosive" lantern. The estimated loss is $5,000; insured in a home company.

—On Saturday evening last, Mr. A. Morrow, of Richmond, Ind., entered the rear of his grocery store to draw a can of "non-explosive rosaline" burning fluid, when the gas ignited from a lighted candle in his hand, and an explosion instantly followed, shattering the brick walls of the building and seriously burning Mr. Morrow. The blazing contents of several oil barrels ran into the basement of the store adjoining. The flames were soon extinguished, however, the loss being principally by water.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.

After a week of uninterrupted rest and recreation, devoted assiduously to the repair of the ravages caused by Chicago's fickle temperature, Wachtel last evening made his second appearance before an audience in size only limited by the capacity of the theatre to contain people. A rich treat had been anticipated in "The Postilion," which is so admirably calculated to display to advantage Wachtel's marked individuality in vocalism, as well as to furnish a test of his dramatic qualifications. This opera is a favorite in Chicago, although our only idea of it has been derived from the English version, which may be believed to have been shorn of many of the sprightly turns in dialogue with which the original libretto abounds. The music and plot correspond exquisitely in coloring, both being light, sparkling and crisp. While the orchestration is neither intricate nor imposing, it is yet brilliant and beautiful, and the choruses are models of the lighter grade of massed melody. The leading *roles* are uniformly captivating in their musical ingredients—neither too florid, nor yet severely classic. Of course we never knew who and what *Chapelou* was until Wachtel set the pattern. It is his great *role*, so far as his *repertoire* has been developed in America, and certainly it would be interesting to be informed which of his assumptions, if any, is reckoned superior to it. It might be imagined that the part was created for him. He *is* the postilion, or, at least, he so closely identifies himself with the essence of the character as to leave Wachtel out of the question at times—an achievement rare enough on the lyric stage. More than those of any other living singer whom America has heard, his full, round, ringing tones, his magnificent voice and method are peculiarly adapted to the musical requirements of the *role*; while his superb stage presence and admirable acting completely fill the dramatic demands. In him nothing is left to be desired. What finer *ensemble* could there be! It is the perfection of operatic rendition,—a combination of qualities rarely embodied in an individual.

Wachtel was in excellent voice last evening. Perhaps not so fresh and capable as when he rang out the *de quella pira* in "Trevatore," and fairly drove the audience wild with delight. Perhaps a trifle tender of the highest register, and somewhat disposed to occasionally substitute a skilfully masked falsetto for the pure chest tones. Nevertheless, he was in a condition so closely bordering on entire recovery, that, but for the broadly published fact of his recent disability, it would scarcely have been suspected. Only once he attacked his renowned altitude, sustaining the note purely and without a flaw, but failing to throw into it the wondrous breadth and volume which characterized his first efforts. [illegible] applause, which showed that the somewhat caustic treatment (in the newspapers) which has fallen to his lot in Chicago, had not deprived him of the firm hold which his artistic merits had gained upon popular favor. The opening numbers of the score were given with all his accustomed wealth of voice, but it remained for the glorious *rondo*, with whip-cracking accompaniment, to thoroughly establish him for the evening. Jehus are scarce who can crack a whip with Wachtel. It was enough to cause a stage-driver to die of envy, the manner in which he made that silk braid "talk." Putting the muscular and vocal efforts together, the result was a rendering of the *rondo* in a style which made it an entire revelation to those with whose recollections of the "Postilion" Brookhouse Bowler's milk-and-water vocalism was closely associated. Naturally, it resulted in a rapturous *encore*, to which a most gracious response was vouchsafed. The next notable gem was the *romanza* in the second act, which was given with a tender grace and warm, sentimental coloring positively ravishing. For the third set the exquisitely beautiful song by Franz Abt, "Good Night, My Dearest Child," was introduced, and this, also, was rendered with a world of feeling and expression. It gained an imperative demand for its repetition, and was repeated. Wachtel seemed determined to do his utmost to atone for the disappointment he had unwillingly caused and his efforts throughout the opera were characterized by an evenness especially grateful.

The support last evening was far superior to that in "Trovatore." Canissa was thoroughly her old self—comely, vivacious and winning in manner, and with vocalization well calculated to do excellent justice to the score. Her aria in the opening of the second act was a neat and tasteful bit of execution and method, and elicited flattering tokens of appreciation; while her handling of the dual situation in the last act was especially happy. She is not a great *artiste*, but she does everything neatly and well.

Franosch, as *Bijou*, had a part excellently suited to his broadly comic capacity, and in make-up and action he was capital throughout. Vierling's *role*, though neither a trying nor an important one, was rendered smoothly and acceptably.

The chorus, as we have said before, is exceptionally good; indeed, far superior, in point of balance and training, to the average of regular operatic choruses in Chicago. The orchestra last evening was not quite so uniformly good as before, but it must be borne in mind that "The Postilion" score is not a commonly familiar one, and Mr. Neuendorff deserves the credit of keeping things straight, if not at all times smooth.

To-morrow night, "The Huguenots" will be produced, with Wachtel as *Raoul*, for which *role* his heroic and enthusiastic vein would seem to peculiarly qualify him. Canissa, De Gebele, and Messrs. Hermanns, Vierling, and Franosch are in the cast. On Friday night, "The Postilion" will be appreciated; and on Saturday afternoon Wachtel makes his last appearance in Chicago, the opera being "Martha."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was filled in every nook and corner last night, to see Joseph K. Emmet in his impersonation of *Fritz*, in the familiar comic drama, the "German Emigrant." The play is all Emmet; and, without its central German attractions, would be stale, flat, and unprofitable. With the filling and padding introduced by the hero of the farce, in the hands of Mr. Emmet, a genuine German, it not only manages to be reasonably pleasing, but holds the stage from year to year in spite of all imitations. There are few strong characters, but these were judiciously distributed last night. Miss Bailey made a very pretty and pleasing *Katrina*, and Mrs. Myers was exceedingly successful in personating the rather disagreeable *Meppy*. The chief of the remaining parts were cast as follows: *Colonel Crafton*, Fred. Bock; *Babbitt*, saloon keeper, Padgett; *Jenkins*, Everham; *Lawyer Grim*, Maynard. The rehearsals had been ample, and the subordinate parts of the piece were sufficiently well done to please the audience.

The "German" of Emmet, like wine, improves with age. As for the songs, they were those of which the public never seem to tire, with some new touches of genuine humor, which experience has suggested to the comedian.

"Fritz" will be continued on the boards until further notice. On Wednesday afternoon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be brought out, with the entire strength of the Company.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The Arlington Minstrels were greeted with a large audience at the West Side Opera House last evening. The continued indisposition of Ben Cotton deprived the pleasure-seekers of that versatile actor's laughter-provoking powers, but his place was admirably filled by the genial Sam Price. The vocal and instrumental part of the programme were, as usual, good, but the dialogue was not as *recherche* as it might be. "Cincinnatus," in his new song and dance business brought several hearty *encores*. The general company were tremendously applauded in "The Arkansas Traveller," and "East Lynne in Black." The latter rich burlesque promises to have a long run, as it is one of the raciest specimens of minstrel humor that has ever been put upon the boards. Kemble has in preparation a comedy illustrative of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee."

THE GLOBE.

An erroneous announcement concerning the programme for the Globe appeared in our Sunday issue. There will be no performances on the nights left vacant by the opera.

CARD FROM MR. DE VIVO.

We give place to the annexed card from Mr. de Vivo, without comment, excepting to concur in his statement concerning the Parepa-Wachtel entertainment in New York, which was not advertised in any of the New York dailies as being for the benefit of Chicago:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is contrary to my habit and my desire to come before the public in a newspaper controversy, but am compelled to do so now in order to defend myself against the large number of gross misstatements which were contained in a communication published in your columns yesterday, dated Madison, Wis., and signed "C." Mr. Wachtel never "refused to sing in Chicago unless $4 per capita was charged," for the conclusive reason that Mr. Wachtel has nothing whatever to do with either the place or the price, both these things being entirely left to the management. It is true Mr. Wachtel sang in Milwaukee last December, when reserved seats were $2, $1.50, etc.; but you will readily see the difference when I state that in Milwaukee the entertainment was a concert, with but four artists to pay, while at present we have fifty-nine people under pay. The statement as to New York prices is false, as at the Stadt Theatre the prices ranged from $4 down to 50 cents. Further, Wachtel never sang with Parepa at the Academy of Music, New York, for the benefit of Chicago sufferers. The files of the New York papers will fail to show that any such announcement or pretence was made for that entertainment, which, I may add, was given simply as a managerial experiment, and which, as we had the expenses of both the English and German opera troupes to bear, cost the management $4,000. This will probably be accepted as a suitable explanation of the fact that "but a trifling sum was ever received in Chicago from the proceeds of *that* entertainment." As regards Mr. Wachtel's alleged remark that "to take money in Chicago would be like robbing the people," etc., I need only repeat what is said above,—that Mr. Wachtel has not a word to say in the regulation of either places or prices; and, furthermore, Mr. Seguin denies that he ever reported such a remark as ever having been made by Mr. Wachtel. Allow me to say, in conclusion, that the Wachtel combination was brought to Chicago at the earnest and oft-repeated requests of many of your citizens, and that, here as elsewhere, our prices were fixed from necessity, and to correspond with the capacity of the theatre, as our expenses are enormous and unvarying. Had Crosby's Opera House, for instance, been in existence, we could have fixed lower prices because of its increased seating capacity. Begging your pardon, and that of the public, for thus rushing into print, and promising not to repeat the offence unless, as in the present instance, the provocation is greater than can be borne, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. DE VIVO,
Business Manager of the German Opera.

DIED.

CUTLER—Feb. 19, James I. Cutler, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, at the residence of his son-in-law, John Boyd, Lake View.

☞ Vermont and New Hampshire papers please copy.

CLARK—In this city, Feb. 18, Mabel Merritt, aged 10 months and 18 days, daughter of J. B. and L. H. Clark.

Funeral at the house, 16 Oakwood-av., at 1 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, 21st inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HENNEBERRY—At Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 19, Thomas B. Henneberry, formerly of Chicago, aged 38 years.

Funeral will be announced hereafter.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the Great Conflagration, Chicago its Past, Present and Future, in the German language; also for Plain Home Folks, and Medical Common Sense, Dr. Foot's new and wonderful work, the best selling books published. Address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF JAMES Fisk. A complete history of his life and exploits from a pedlar boy to a king among financiers. His triumph and failures. How he lived and how he died. Price by mail, 50 cents. Terms liberal. Address, WM. FLINT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE YOUNG men for agents; can work on shares or commission; steady work, and from $3 to $5 a day. Apply to-day to A H W, 488 Hubbard-st., or before 9 on Wednesday.

AGENT WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with a few hundred dollars, as agent to sell the Steiner Carburetting Gas-Burner. This burner is the only practical one in use, and will save 50 per cent on gas bills and give 20 per cent more light. This we will guarantee is endorsed by the best business firms in this city, and was largely in use until the fire. An unusual opportunity to make money. Apply at 381 Wabash-av., third story, front room, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WOMAN AS WIFE and Mother; by Prof. Henry Chevasse, M. D., of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the greatest physicians in the world. Send for circulars, and see our terms and full descriptions. Adress J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 260 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRUMBS SWEPT UP, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. The sale steadily increasing. His most popular and best effort. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 260 West Maddison-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HANDSOME FURNISHED or unfurnished suite of rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM, with board, for gentleman or lady; first-class accommodations.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, TWO furnished rooms, with board and fire, to permanent parties.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A LARGE SECond story front room, furnished or unfurnished with board; embracing home comforts and economy.

278 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOM TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen, with board. Accommodations first-class.

510 WABASH-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS for two gentlemen, with room and board. Day boarders accommodated.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD FOR gentleman and wife in a private family; pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with large closet.

609 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT PARlor, and other pleasant rooms, furnished, to rent, with board; also day boarders accommodated.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT SUITE OF rooms to rent, with board. Also furnished room.

755 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; heated by furnace; references exchanged. Day boarders accommodated.

1053 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board.

1289 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH board, for a gentleman and lady.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, 10 MINUTES' WALK from Canal-st., will accommodate two gents with board and nicely furnished room. Address B 70, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, on West side, suitable for gentleman, wife and one child. Address P 73, Tribune office, giving terms and location.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE family, where there are few or no other boarders, between Van Buren and Madison-sts. and north of Morgan. Early breakfast required. Address ED. LEWIS, 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD and a single room. Vicinity of Twelfth-st., preferred. Address WALTER, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH MODERN IMprovements, a house of six or eight rooms, east of Western-av., and between Van Buren and Lake-st., or on the North Side, between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st. Rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address X 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished room, within 10 minutes' walk of Sherman House, on West Side. Address J W C, Room 48 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR NO. 1 TENANT, cottage of 5 or 6 rooms near Union Park. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE BETWEEN Halsted and Aberdeen-sts. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE ON OR NEAR State-st., suitable for stove business. Rent not to exceed $1,800 per year. Address, with description, A. WILLEY, 319 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a house of 10 or 12 rooms, with modern improvements; must be in a respectable locality, and terms reasonable; want to lease for a year. Address, immediately, M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, BY A FIRST-class party, a house or cottage of 6 to 7 rooms, either South or West Side. Address A. GOLDSMITH, 18 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, or 3 rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of three persons; North Side preferred. Address G. H. H., 53 South Canal-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING stores and houses for rent, please leave them, as we are having calls every day for same. Rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S. 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 OR 10 ROOMS, FURnished house, from April or May 1st, for the summer—West side preferred—for gentleman and wife, no children. Am responsible, and can give best guarantee. Address M 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 6 to 8 rooms, on South Side, accessible to street or steam cars. Address S. H. HALE, Tremont House.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, FOR ensuing year. We have customers wishing to engage such. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE, with from 5 to 10 rooms, between Van Buren and Lake-sts., and Sangamon-st. and the river. Address L 30, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M. OF 40 head of horses of all grades; also, 5 heavy work teams, 2 lumber wagons, 1 spring truck, 2 express wagons, 1 express harness. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty second-st., corner State, have on sale several good business horses, spring wagon, and harness. We are at all times prepared to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, wagons, carriages, and harness of every description, or advance 30 per cent, at bank rates, upon stock left with us for sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HEAVY DRAUGHT, express, and driving horses, at PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DRAFT HORSES, weighing 2,600 pounds, young, sound, and kind; color bay. Inquire at 204 Desplaines-st., at the Garden City House, for one day only.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR-LOADS OF LARGE horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs each, and some good driving ones. Will be sold cheap; corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES—O. & P. O. & B. Co's stable, corner of Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, a little white dog, yellow spots on the ears and sides. Any one bringing the same to 278 Aberdeen-st. will receive the above reward.

LOST—$5 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS for a mink muff, lost in Mack's bakery, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., on State. Return to 671 State-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$20 REWARD—ON SATurday evening, the 17th inst., a black horse, 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; was branded on forward nigh shoulder with letter "M." The above reward will be paid on his return to 345 South May-st. THOMAS BULGER.

$20 REWARD—STOLEN FROM LAKE FRONT on Monday, Oct. 9, (day of the fire), an oil painting 20x30 inches, of "Joseph and Potipher's Wife." Any one returning the same to CHAPIN & GORE, 142 Twenty-second-st., will receive the above reward.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 300 feet on West Van Buren-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines; 250 feet on Jefferson-st., and 230 feet on Desplaines-st., all in Block 28, School Section Addition to Chicago. Also, 28 feet by 90 on Wells-st., near Adams. Also, 80x150 on South Water-st., between LaSalle and Wells. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO LEASE—24X130 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., south of Lake-st.; 27 years without revaluation. C. C. THAYER & CO., 130 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON Michigan-av., in burned district, 40 ft by 190. Lot all clear of debris. Call or address TYLER & FRENCH, 260 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—164X130 FT COR WABASH-AV. AND Washington-st.; $2,500 per ft.

60 or 25 ft, Dearborn-st., near Washington; $1,200.

80x150 ft, Randolph, near Wells-st.; $80,000.

60x112 ft, cor Van Buren and Market-sts.; only $22,500.

A 376 Wabash-av., marble front, possession May 1, lot 40x170 ft; a bargain, would take part in trade.

164x170 ft, Michigan-av. and Sixteenth-st.; only $350 per foot.

31x100 ft, cor Madison and Elizabeth-sts.; $10,000.

60x40 ft, $2,000 worth of material on the cor of State and Ontario-sts., bargain; $6,000.

No. 122 Warren-av., and 50 ft; $12,000.

Several houses on Madison-st. and Warren-av., near Western-av., $2,500 to $4,500 each, on time.

MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, SUCCESsor to George & Hill, 389 State-st.

2-story house, with lot, Warren-av., at great bargain, only $3,000.

2-story house, large lot, Park-av.; 10 rooms, barn, long time, $6,500.

2-story house, with lot, Honore-st.; 10 rooms, very cheap at $5,500.

2-story and basement brick house, Twenty-first-st. near Wabash-av., $13,000.

Marble front house, Wabash-av. near Thirty-first-st., with large lot, $12,000.

3-story marble front, Calumet-av. near Twenty-second-st., all complete, $20,000.

3-story marble front, Michigan-av. near Twenty-fifth-st., brick barn, $15,000.

Basement cottage, Burnside-st., $2,200.

Cottage and lot, Dashiell-st., cheap, $1,200.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 130 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.:

Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., house and lot, 28x170 feet, or will exchange for unimproved lots,—$15,000.

Indiana av., corner of Eighteenth-st., marble front, with furniture, $20,000.

Prairie-av., marble front, house and lot, 22x125 feet, $13,500.

Prairie av., stone front, house and lot, $16,500.

Michigan-av., house and lot, 50x180 feet, $24,000.

Michigan-av., house and lot, 50x180 feet, $35,000.

Michigan-av., house and lot, 50x180 feet, $33,000.

Wabash-av., two-story and basement marble front, lot, 25x175 feet, $20,000.

Wabash-av., three-story and basement marble front, 1 t, 26x150 feet, $20,000.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—WABASH-av., a 24 foot lot, near Thirtieth-st., at $140.

Indiana-av., deep lots north of Thirtieth-st., cheap.

West Adams-st., 98 feet front, corner of Lincoln-st., at a low figure.

Van Buren-st., 3 lots, south front, east of Paulina-st.

Van Buren-st., 80 feet front, just outside of fire limits, cheap.

Second-st., cheap lots near Oakley-st. Long time.

ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, SUCCESsor to GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.:

100 feet Wabash-av., cor. Thirty-first-st.

100 feet Michigan-av., cor. Thirty-second-st.

130 feet Indiana-av., cor. Thirtieth-st.

86 feet Wabash-av., cor. Thirty-sixth-st.

50 feet Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.

90 feet Clark-st., cor. Belden-av.

48 feet Belden-av., near Hurlbut-st.

50 feet Ohio-st., cor. Pine-st.

24 feet Tyler-st., near Center-av.

And lots in all parts of the city, outside of fire limits very cheap.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 130 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.:

Madison-st., west of Wells-st., 40 feet front, $1,000 per foot.

Madison-st., east of Wells-st., 20 feet front, $1,000 per foot.

State-st., near Jackson-st., 25 feet front, $1,000 per foot.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY CHOICE RESIdence, with large grounds, well improved, near the lake shore; a very fine barn and outbuildings; known as the Greenleaf property. R. FOWLER, 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY NEAR CITY limits at a great sacrifice if taken immediately. The best speculation in Chicago. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON BURLING, ORchard and Halstead-sts., West of Lincoln Park, at $500 and $800 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent. A large list of choice residence lots in all parts of the city, can always be seen at our office. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CONTAINing every improvement; very desirable; east front; large lot; cheap; one-third down, balance five years' time. Inquire on premises, 808 Indiana-av., from 1 to 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MORGAN AND SANGAmon-sts., in the Egan Garden Block. To purchasers who will build in accordance with improvements now upon the property, long time will be given and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SWELL-FRONT three-story and basement, with high cellar, marble-front dwelling, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; at a bargain; with gas fixtures and some furniture, new and in first-class condition. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, NEW, all modern improvements, No. 67 Vincennes-av. Price $5,000, and encumbrance $4,000. Inquire at 232 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND school, 1 block, outside new fire limits; 5 years' credit without any cash payment. To secure a homestead in first-class neighborhood, apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THIRTY MORE OF THOSE beautiful lots just outside of the fire limits. Only $650 each for the lots on Wabansch-av., and $500 each for the lots on Fontaine, Sutton, and Canal-sts. These lots are $100 cheaper than anything in the same neighborhood and will be sold on easy terms. They are northeast of the Stock Yards and very accessible. WARREN, KENNEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—"BANK" LOT, 26X100 ON ADAMS-st., near Dearborn-st. If bank men can't see that in the future this lot, between the Pacific and Palmer Hotels, is not the very place for a bank they will please show me the best location. R. H. CUMMINGS, No. 803 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, NEW; ALL modern improvements; on leased ground, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.; long lease; a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LEASE ON State-st., near Congress. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 449 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, ONE marble front, 15 rooms, French roof, brick barn, and lot 24x150; only $7,500; half cash, balance 4 years. Also, 3-story brick, French roof, barn, and corner lot, $5,500; both within 2½ miles from the Court House. Apply to E. A. LINN, 24 East Kinzie-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $2,800 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city, inside as well as outside fire limits, some as low as $300, on long time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—LOW prices; easy terms. Lots on Taylor-st., near Southwestern-av., and on Reuben and other streets, near Milwaukee-av. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av. Office hours afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—100x150 feet southwest corner of Jackson and Clinton-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—3 lots, corner of Hubbard and Diller-sts., outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—10 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne, outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER, ON FIFteen years time, 8 per cent. 66x105 ft on corner of Madison and State-sts. AYRES & EOFF, agents, 541 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, A NEAT COTtage, barn, and out-house, lately built and in first-class order, on Drexel-av., near Fifty-first-st. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—200 FEET OF THE CHOICEST boulevard property, east front. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—133 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st.; 41 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.; 50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.; 100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTY LOTS AT LAUNDALE, on C. B. & Q. R. R., inside city limits; eight trains a day; fare, 8 cents; time to Central Depot, 22 minutes; many good dwellings in neighborhood; price, for a short time, $12 per foot, on very easy terms. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 700 WAbash-av., lot 50x160 feet. Apply to 90 Market-st.

FOR SALE—113 FEET BY 144 ON THE SOUTH-east corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. Would make good church lot. Can make terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—60 FEET BY 125 ON WEST WASHington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. Can give easy payments to parties wishing to build. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE, BRICK BASEment, 9 rooms, and lot 25 by 125, 95 South Hoyne-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 22 by 125 on Adams-st., near Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT—50x100 FEET southeast corner of Lake and Green-sts. Nicholson pavement on both streets. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25x206 FEET EACH, ON Lake, Fulton, and Oglesby-sts., just outside of fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: I now have in my office for sale, valuable income-paying property centrally located, valuable unimproved in burnt district, city residences, city lots, beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside; lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.:

Store and dwelling on Desplaines, near Lake.

Store and dwelling on West Lake, near Carpenter.

Store and dwelling on West Lake, near Leavitt.

Store, marble front, on Milwaukee-av.

House, extra built, near Lincoln Park.

House, large lot, Green, near Adams.

House, fire-brick, fronting Jefferson Park.

Houses and lots, in all parts of city.

Houses and lots, in Evanston.

Houses and lots, in Glencoe.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

50x100 feet with improvements, corner Carpenter and Madison.

52x112 feet on Madison, near Green-st.

Nos. 406 and 408 Madison-st.

50x100 feet to alley, on Madison, near Aberdeen.

25x120 feet on Green, near Madison-st.

152x150 on Canal, near Washington-st.

30x191 on Washington, near Union-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x185, $200 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 263 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 5 ROOMS, AND LOT 25x150. No. 253 May-st., near Harrison; only $2,850. J. H. KEELER, 263 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—125 FEET ON VAN Buren-st. by 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner, $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 47X178 FT. ON Calumet-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st. House has all modern improvements; good barn on premises. Price $14,000. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 738 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MARY ANGEAL CLASPILL, AFterwards Rutlage, by marriage to Isaac Rutlage, who died at Libby Prison; have not seen her since June, 1861, just as I was going in the army; Mary Angeal Rutlage is about 26 or 27 years old, five feet high, dark hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion, and had two children. She has quite an estate coming to her and her heirs. If any one can tell me anything about her they will do me a great kindness, whether she is living or not. All papers please copy. Address immediately JOHN W. CLASPILL, Cherryvale, Kan

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the *bona fide* Maplewood Company, and does not adjoin the Maplewood property, and is not accessible by steam or horse cars, and we doubt if there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; the Artesian Well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on this property. Commutation fare 8½ cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before making purchases, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $375 to $450.

A. R. WING & CO., 529 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.; One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 2½ acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. Cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, henery, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x212. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSton, and Glencoe, seventeen houses and cottages, of from 5 to 10 rooms (seven of them new); prices from $1,800 to $5,500; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest (or for monthly payments). I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be undersold. You that want homes give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EAST HINSDALE—LOTS AND lands by the acre, cheap to business men for homes. Streets graded and underdrained. Two thousand growing shade trees; school house under way; enterprising men going there; trains almost hourly. No fire limits, and free from city taxes. Apply to T. C. HILL, 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF FIVE ACRES to retail, fronting Fifty-first-st., one block from P. & Ft. W. R. R. AYRES & EOFF Agents, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND and lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, house and lot at Hyde Park, on Jefferson-st.

Five houses on Madison-av. Park, near Kenwood Depot, on long time; small payment down.

Large two-story frame and brick basement at Hyde Park, near Hyde Park Depot; lot 100x200; first-class; a bargain.

Good lot on Fifty-seventh-st., near Madison-av., $500.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE-ACRE BLOCK AT South Lynne. Great bargain, if taken at once. A. VAIL & SON, 120½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Improved farms, 40 to 500 acres, more or less. Address or call on the owner from 9 to 11, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—NEW BRICK HOUSE 11 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, etc., and lot, 75x206, at Evanston. Also, two-story frame house, 14 rooms, and lot, 137x250 feet. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE RESIDENCE, MODern improvements; pleasant location, 12 acres, good garden, 4 acres clover; 3-story barn, 20 rods from depot. Hobart is a live town. Monthly commutation to Chicago, $10.50. Terms accommodating, $10,000. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, with cottage house adjoining, suitable for a hotel, in a live town at junction of railroad, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Will sell low for cash. Inquire at 34 South Canal-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT KALAMA, THE NORTHERN Pacific R. R. terminus, on the Columbia, 1 1-3 mile from wharves, machine shops, and depot, 40 acres timber, in 5-acre lots, at $30 per acre; 3 miles from terminus, adjoining Olympia, Puget Sound, 5 acre lots, $30 per acre. Soil rich; title U. S. patent to me. A. G. COOK, Dist. Atty., Vancouver, Clarke Co., Washington Territory.

FOR SALE—TO LAND SPECULATORS—48 lots, or 5 acres, on Sixty-fourth-st and Blue Island-av. road, on the Indiana Central, Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati, and Vincennes railroads, fare 8 cents; 3 blocks from depot and 4 blocks from Chicago new File Factory. Apply to Dr. SMITH, owner, at the Globe Insurance office, 299 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, 60 miles from Chicago, near R. I. & P. R. R., or would exchange for city property. There are 20 acres of timber, living water, and good orchard; 100 acres under the plow. Call at 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 180 ACRES, 140 acres under cultivation; has two good houses and good outbuildings, and is well fenced; cut 100 tons of hay, and gathered 1,000 bushels of apples, besides other fruits, the past season; is only six miles from Waukegan, Ill., and is the cheapest farm now in market. LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRE FARM NEAR HINSDALE, finely improved; house, orchard, fences, etc.; great bargain, $6,400. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PERSONAL property, 40 acres choice land, 30 acres coal on it, covered with young timber, limestone quarry, coal can be mined by drift; living water, 50 rods from railroad, 2½ miles from county seat, 2 miles from Sparland; title perfect; price, $600; this is a growing property; for particulars, address W. CORNELL, Sparland, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FROM 10 TO 40 acres of land, on or near the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., between Chicago and Riverside. JULIUS CRONE & FRENCH, 122 West Randolph-st., corner Desplaines-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, north and west of Union Park, with 10 or 12 rooms and all modern improvements, with $6,000 or $7,000. HART & BIGGS.

WANTED—AN 8 TO 12-ROOMED TWO-STORY frame dwelling. Also, a frame cottage to move. Also a lot on lease. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE A RESIDENCE LOT 25 or 30 feet front for 5 or 10 years; must be north of Harrison, south of Kinzie, west of Halsted-sts., and east of Ashland-av. Address, stating location, with full particulars, F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON OR NEAR Tyler or Harrison-sts., or a lot west of Ashland-av. E 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF TEN years, a cheap lot, 20 to 40 feet front, in South Side burnt district, for office and manufacturing; an alley in rear a necessity. Address, stating location and terms, for one week, to S 43, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS IN GOOD LOcality. The right man can do a good trade. Inquire at 151 West Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW 4-STORY BRICK BUILDing No. 218 South Clark-st., 25x80; store and basement single or together; the first and second floor suitable for offices; the third floor, 8 rooms, suitable for two families; ready for occupancy about 1st of March. Inquire of C. C. OTTO, 218 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT 46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., A suite of three very nice new offices, together or separate. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STANDARD HALL, SUNDAY afternoons and evenings. Inquire at Box-office, from 12 to 12.

TO RENT—NO. 14 STATE-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement brick store. Now ready for occupancy. Inquire of O R GLOVER or F H WINSTON, 363 Wabash av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, NOS. 44 AND 46 La Salle-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts. Apply at Corn Exchange National Bank. J S RUMSEY.

TO RENT—STORE 63X75, CORNER OF ALLEY, four stories and basement. Inquire in the wooden building rear of 44 East Adams-st. T. H. BROWN.

TO RENT—137 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., ONE-half of store for some light and neat business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE-ROOM, 20x60 FT., 144 West Madison-st. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st, between 10 and 12 a. m., and 3 and 5 p.m. A. B. CLARK.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE of 3 offices, light and airy, suitable for any kind of business. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW, HANDSOME CORNER store, 22x42, suitable for banking office, jewelry, gents' furnishing or other business. Possession March 1st. Apply at once on premises, 75 West Washington, corner Jefferson-st., ALFRED L. SEWELL.

TO RENT—HALL OVER 326 AND 328 SOUTH Clark-st., 50x70 feet, high ceilings, 5-foot entrance. Also, lofts to rent. S. R. HAVEN, 1025 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT IN BRICK block, suitable for storage. Inquire at dry goods store, 787 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SPACIOUS LOFT, 47x90, NO. 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Inquire at FRANK BROS'., 184 and 186 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3 BRICK STORES, ONE A CORNER, suitable for wholesale trade, possession May. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—DOCK—114 FEET ADJOINING THE Star and Crescent Mill. Apply to F. BALL, east end Lake-st. bridge.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, FURnished in good style, south and east front, on Madison-av. Park; fine residence, furnished, on South Side, in city. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARble front, just finished elegantly; $500 down; $50 per month until paid, at house 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av., house No. 2 Park-row, completely and finely furnished; has a billiard table. A first-class tenant is wanted. Apply only at this office.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, NEW 8 ROOM house, large lot, at Woodlawn, near station. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AT A MODERATE PRICE, A handsomely-furnished residence with ample room, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood Station. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 995 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Thirty-ninth-st., 4 rooms in a new cottage to a small American family. Rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSET attached, also single room, in a private family. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 1289 INDIANA-AV., GOOD LODGing rooms, without board, for gentlemen.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER will invest $15,000 or $20,000 in an established manufacturing or mercantile business. U 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE TRUCK TEAMing business. A party with a small capital will find a good chance to invest; long established, but must increase facilities. Address, with real name, S 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GERMAN WISHES to invest about $2,000 in a well paying business. The thorough knowledge of the Western trade he acquired at the head of one of the largest manufacturing houses of the West and would probably be a desirable partner. Address K 86, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—100,000 OLD BRICK, AT ONCE North Side brick preferred. J. C. MCCORD, 487 Wabash av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND quarry hands, for Michigan. Apply to E. A. ANGEL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS WHO CAN WORK, about 14 years old. Will Chas. Andersen call? 87 Fourth-st., corner Milwaukee-av. J. L. STRANAHAN.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED IN the city, and accustomed to the care of horses, for work on delivery wagon. Apply to A. STEPHENS & SONS, 118 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—10 BOARDING BOSSES, HIGH PAY, 20 foremen, 20 carpenters, and 1,500 good laborers, for Northwestern Railroad, Wisconsin; free transportation. Apply at 533 Milwaukee-av., CHICAGO EMIGRATION AGENCY.

WANTED—MEN. CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN wanting business to make $10 per day selling our new corn sheller. Shells 5 bushels per hour. Retails at $1.50. Rights free. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIgan; wages $2.00 per day. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. Apply early to ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE city and one for each town in the country for an easy business at which $2 to $12 a day can be made on $1 to $5 capital. One man made $6 in forenoon, another $2 the first hour. Do not call unless you mean business. Samples to country 25c. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO GENERAL WORK about a place at Hyde Park. He must be married and know how to take care of a horse, cow, garden, furnace, &c. He will be provided with a house with four rooms. Apply from 2 to 4 p. m. on corner of Monroe-st and Fifth-av.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 562 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD STAIR BUILDER, WHO is capable of taking charge. Inquire at 45 Lumber-st., near Twelfth.

WANTED—SHIRT CUTTER ACCUSTOMED TO cut with knife. Address, giving name, experience, and reference, W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKER right away, at 798 Archer-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS BOX SAWyers, for Michigan. Call, after 6 p. m. to-day, at 286 Newberry-av. LATHROP & CO.

WANTED—TAILORS, AT 633 ARCHER-AV., TO work in the house.

WANTED—6 GOOD CABINET MAKERS AND 2 upholsterers, at SWINEY BROS., 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., corner Reuben.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON-MAKER, AT 692 Canal-st. MONTAGUE & CO.

WANTED—ONE SPICE MILLER. APPLY TO A. STEPHENS & SONS, 118 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCROLL SAWYER. APPLY at McDOUGAL & McKINLAY'S planing mills, 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD WOOD CARVERS. APPLY at TAFT, SCHWAMB & CO.'S, 100 Nineteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST, at REEDY'S hoisting machine shop, 83 and 85 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL GARDENER AND florist, an hour's ride from the city. Must have good experience in greenhouse, and not be afraid of work. Good chance for a practical business man. Address, with reference, Y 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER, TO GO TO NORTH Evanston; none in the place; three rooms in the depot; rent free for one year. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS. STEADY work. Apply at 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a sash and blind factory. None need apply except those having experience and good reference. Apply at New Mill, Corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER Apply at A. T. BLAKE & CO.'S, 663 State-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A STEADY COACHMAN, GOOD driver, to take care of one horse and make himself useful about the house. Address R 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, AT 45 WEST Washington-st., up stairs. WILSON BROS.

WANTED—A RAPID LADY PENMAN AND good writer. Apply, between 9 and 10 a. m., at Business Directory, Room 48 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

WANTED—30 SCRUB-WOMEN, at J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S, 247 Monroe-st., Tuesday, Feb. 20, 12 o'clock sharp.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 163 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 114 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork a short distance from the city. Would take a woman with a child. Apply at 2 West Van Buren-st., from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small family, German, Swede or French preferred. Apply at 413 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—FIRST TO DO cooking, second to do kitchen work. Apply at 121 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. She will not be required to cook on Monday. Apply at 678 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN work. Also, 2 good girls for dining-room and chamber work. Call at 156 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, at 532 Washington-st. Good place and good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. To a good girl, good wages. Call at 337 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. No washing or ironing. Wages, $4 per week. Apply at 238 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—AT 109 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., a middle-aged woman to do general housework.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GERMAN, NORwegian or Swede girl to do housework, at 165 South Wood-st. Wages, $4.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS general housework, at 80 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PERFECT GIRL FOR cooking, washing and ironing; wages, $4. Apply at 279½ Park-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children, at 98 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—AT 697 WEST MONROE-ST., FIRST-class cook, washer and ironer. Also, first-class second girl. References required.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO take charge of a baby. Apply at 955 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen, and the other for chamber work. Apply, for two days, at 17 South Union-st., near Washington.

WANTED—25 GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK in private families and boarding houses. Inquire of Mrs. PAULINA REISS, 260 Maxwell-st., between Union and Halsted.

WANTED—AT THE WESTERN AVENUE HOtel, 903 Madison-st., one first-class cook; one dining-room girl—one who understands the work; also, a good laundress. Please call early; good wages paid to the right parties.

WANTED—AT 97 WEST MADISON-ST., A good cook; one who is competent to cook for a large number of boarders.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at 1465 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN OR NORwegian girl, about 12 or 15 years old, to do light housework in a small family; no washing to do. Apply between 10 and 12, at 231 South Park-av.; ring up stairs bell.

WANTED—AT 278 WEST MADISON-ST., A good cook; will pay good wages. Also a second girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework in a small family. Call to-day at 66 Walnut-st., near Union Park.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON NECKties and bows. Apply at 760 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; one who understands Singer's sewing machine. Apply at 1235 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making. Dr. L. SHEPLIE & CO., 769 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A WOMAN OF middle age; one willing to take care of a baby. Apply at 333 Walnut-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 34 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 36 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE GOOD COUNtry real estate, at a fair cash price, for a good horse or for oil paintings. Address GEO. HAZELTON, care of C. Holland, Esq., corner Ellis-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

TO EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS Iowa land, 160 acres Illinois land, and $2,000 or $3,000 cash, to exchange for business in city or country. Address H 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—75x160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirty-fourth-st, for good residence on one of the avenues.

Good brick house on Rhodes-av, near Thirty-fourth-st, for vacant lot at Oakland.

Hotel property at Joliet, for Chicago property.

3 lots on Forty-seventh st, near car shops, for house and lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BUSINESS LOTS NEAR the depot, on principal street in Glencoe, Ill., for horses and wagon. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS piano for crockery or glassware, or for a horse and buggy. Inquire at 63 Archer-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE IN EXchange for choice unimproved lots on South Side avenues. Apply to R. FOWLER, 11 South Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nicman-Allemay, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 LARD PRESS, 1 BOILER, 5 butcher's block, rack hooks, 1 sausage mill, at 158 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD CANAL-BOAT, largest size, for carrying stone; capacity, 175 tons. For particulars call on LARKIN & CO., 110 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or driver for a wholesale or retail grocery store; not afraid of work. Address K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive and deliver goods, or work in the store, on the South Side; the very best of references given. Address B 86, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MECHANICS AND laborers furnished at R. F. CHRISTIAN'S Employment office, No. 250 East Randolph-st., Room 24. Established in 1866.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED travelling salesman, to travel in Iowa and Nebraska; best of references given. Address I & J 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman, by a man with a favorable acquaintance with the hardware, drug, and furniture dealers in the Northwest; has a few thousand dollars to invest, if it can be well placed. Address C 48, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED entry clerk is open for an engagement. A 1 qualifications. Address for three days H I D, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience in a wholesale or retail grocery store; best of references. Address U 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE or retail hardware store as salesman; has had several years' experience; references given if required. Address for two days Y 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a retail grocery store; is well acquainted with the city, and can give good city references. Address P 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had some experience in the hardware business, both as bookkeeper and salesman, desires to obtain a permanent situation in a hardware or grocery store; is willing to make himself generally useful. No objections to going to any northern or western city. Address A 53, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL CUTter wishes employment two or three days during the week in a clothing store. Address T 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR SUperintendent of carpenters; seven years' experience in Chicago. Address HARRY WILSON, 491 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS joiner in a pattern-maker's or stair-builder's shop; wages, what I am worth. Address X 46, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) as coachman in a private family; understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; good city references, and well acquainted in the city. Address 614 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who understands taking care of horses perfectly. Can milk, and willing to make himself useful. Address C 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; can come well recommended; understands the care of horses. Address for 3 days C 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework. Apply at 89 Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Address or call 561 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 383 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL to do kitchen and general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 158 Fulton-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING plain sewing or dressmaking done at their home, will be satisfactorily supplied by applying to Mrs. K. AHRENKIEL, at the Woman's Home, 191 Jackson-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN THAT CAN command from $1,500 to $2,000 cash can secure the exclusive control of a manufactured article that is an actual necessity in every building or dwelling, and can be sold by agents at a profit of $50 per day. Business first-class, light, and will pay from $500 to $1,000 per month cash in Chicago alone. Principals, and those with the required capital, will please call on G. S. LACEY, Monday and Tuesday, at the Westminster Hotel, Wabash-av., No. 871, where samples can be seen and full particulars obtained.

A NO. 1 FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, WITH stock and fixtures for sale. Call at 12 m, this day, at 94 East Harrison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FLOUR-MILL ON ILLINOIS Central Railroad, about 15 miles from Chicago, for sale; easy terms, or will exchange for city property. T. S. FITCH & CO., 163 and 165 Dearborn-st.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVE, AND tinware for sale. An old established house, with a good trade. Good reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of BRADNER & TIPTON, Bloomington, Ill.

A LONG AND WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD paying restaurant for sale. For particulars call at 240 Milwaukee-av.

A CHANCE FOR MAN AND WIFE WITH $300 to make $4,000 a year at 992 South State-st. Business established.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $30,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City Mo.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 778 South State-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING Western city. An excellent opportunity. Address L. B. COMINGS, Clinton Iowa.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY? THEN come and buy a grocery and well established business. Will exchange it. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOcated, with office, scales, railroad tracks, barn, etc.; well adapted to handling coal by rail. Cheap for cash. Address U 22, Tribune office.

GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO JOIN OTHER REsponsible parties in a light, permanent, legitimate paying business in this city. Call after 5 p. m. at Harris & Stone's hat store, 108 West Madison-st. F. R. HARRIS.

ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED DRY goods and notion stands in the city for sale; reasons for selling given on application; don't lose this chance. 80 and 82 Blue Island-av.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY, good trade, plenty of work, best location in city. A rare chance for parties wishing to engage in a legitimate, paying business. Address, U 13, Tribune office.

TO HARDWARE DEALERS—A LONG AND well-established hardware business in the West Division is offered for sale. For particulars, apply to SCHRADER BROS., 73 West Lake-st.

THE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS RESTAUrant for sale cheap, as the owner wishes to engage in other business. Address RESTAURANT, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

TO A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST IN THE truck teaming business the right chance will be offered; 14 years' standing, and good custom; good reasons for selling. Address, in good faith, Z 33, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A genteel business, that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$25,000 TO $30,000 WILL BUY OUT A first-class fancy dry goods business with good-will of trade. Firm old and well established, and doing a good paying business. Location of store first-class. Stock mostly bought since the fire. Illness of family the cause for change. Address DRY GOODS & CO., care Letter Carrier No. 24, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTS WANTED FOR CLEANING CELlars and removing debris. Leave orders at room 21 Lind's block, or address POWELL & CROCKETT, 1268 State-st. Good city references given.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 864 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO. ADJUSTed policies will be taken at fair value as part payment on good lots inside the boulevards to limit of $15,000. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

IF THE THIEF WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO bring back the articles stolen from 54 North Sangamon-st., Feb. 19, he will receive a reward of $25 and no questions asked.

WANTED—FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS and stoves, and a horse and buggy—in part or whole—exchange for good lots inside the boulevards; would pay some cash. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO LUMBER DEALERS—100,000 feet dry whitewood boards, clear and common, at the Northwestern Ladder Factory. Address, stating price and quality, C. G. UDELL, 663 and 665 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BANKERS' FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe. Medium size. Address for three days, MOCK, 900 Michigan-av., giving weight, size, style, and cash price.

WANTED—1-INCH WALNUT LUMBER, KILN-dried. Address, stating price, R. PURDY, 302 South Clark-st.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO BUY their tools and materials of J. C. HILTON, 90 West Lake-st., Chicago. Stencil plates, steel letters, &c., made to order.

WILL PAY CASH FOR 100 TONS NO. 1 CAST scrap-iron. G. M. C. BRACKETT, 217 and 219 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—OFFICE RAILING, IRON OR WOOD Also counter and desks. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES, FURNITURE and other chattels. R. F. AIMES & CO., 690 Wabash.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silverware, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES, good collaterals &c. Approved paper bought. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$25,000 FOR 5 OR 10 YEARS, ON inside improved property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN SUMS of $500 and upward made at current rates by J. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 212 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS, within about 100 miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office hours in the forenoon.

WANTED—A SMALL AMOUNT OF SECOND and Third Republican Insurance Company certificates, by A. C. GREENEBAUM, No. 86 West Randolph-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT FOR three years, on Chicago real estate. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, how to win absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNIture in a cottage of 6 rooms. Will be sold cheap. Address M 21, Tribune office.